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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1850.

[SIXPENCE.]

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT AND THE GREEK QUESTION.

THE unhappy demands of the British Government against Greece have thrown Europe into a ferment of agitation by the unexpected turn which they have taken in embroiling the Governments of Great Britain and France. At the end of last and the commencement of the present week, nothing short of a European war seemed to be the solution which would satisfy the over-excited politicians of the French and English capitals. The recall of M. Drouyn de Lhuys from London was to be followed by the dismissal of Lord Normanby from Paris: the pleasure-seeking English in that gay capital rushed to the Embassy for their passports, for fear of being made prisoners of war; even the holiday-makers at Boulogne-sur-Mer caught the contagious alarm, and taking their carpet-bags in their hands, crowded back to Dover and Folkestone with all convenient or inconvenient rapidity. Better to them was Cockney Margate in security, than genteel Boulogne in peril of imprisonment. But as the week wore on the alarm cooled down, the blinding dust which had been thrown in men's eyes by General de la Hitte and the other members of the French Government cleared away, and both Frenchmen and Englishmen began to see that the real key of the enigma was more likely to be found in the domestic politics of the Republic than elsewhere, and that there did not exist any just ground of quarrel, though possibly there was some pretext for coolness, between France and England.

There has evidently been a misconception of each other's meaning between the five diplomatists engaged in this originally very paltry business. The affair has been an unlucky one from the beginning, and reflects no credit upon the great nation that entered into such a squabble with such a power as Greece. But, while Englishmen deplore that such a dispute should have arisen, they say with *Polonius*—



M. E. DROUYN DE LHUYS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

Beware
Of entrance to a quarrel; but, being in,
Bear it, that the opposer may beware of thee;

and will not rashly condemn the conduct of those Englishmen whose duty it was to bring it to an issue. The fact is, that in the negotiations that have taken place, Messrs. Gros and Wyse, in Athens, M. de la Hitte in Paris, and M. Drouyn de Lhuys and Lord Palmerston in London, do not seem to have exactly understood each other. From the voluminous correspondence published by the French Government—which is more than sufficient to fill the forty-eight dreary columns of the London morning newspapers—there seems to have been but one man engaged in the transaction who really knew from the beginning what he intended in the end, and that was Lord Palmerston. His Lordship evidently meant, either by persuasion or by coercion to compel the Greeks to pay the demands of Messrs. Finlay and Pacifico, as far as they could be proved to be just and well-founded. What the Baron Gros and M. de la Hitte meant is not so clear, unless it were by means of the offered mediation of France to support the views of Russia in the east of Europe, and to strengthen the alliance of the once imperial house of Bonaparte with the now imperial house of Romanoff. Whatever the designs of the present Government of France may have been, there does not appear, even in the version of the story which they have published, more especially after the explanation of Lord Palmerston, to have been any justifiable ground for the disturbance of cordial relations between the two Governments. We thought at first that the French Government had been uncourtously used, but the published correspondence does not show that the discourtesy was wilful. It may be asserted confidently, that, had the matter occurred six months ago, when the position of the Republican party in France towards Louis Napoleon was so different from what it is at present, no withdrawal of the French Ambassador would have been the result. The misunderstanding



GRAND BALL AT DEVONSHIRE HOUSE, ON TUESDAY.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

would have been cleared up to the mutual satisfaction of Great Britain and France without all this pother; M. Drouyn de Lhuys would have continued, as before, to make friends of all the people in London who came into contact with him; Lord Normanby would have remained, as usual, the most honoured and trusted of all the guests in the periodical gatherings at the Elysée; and the British alliance would have been considered, as it ever has been by the French liberal party, the best guarantee for the peace of Europe, and for the progress of France in constitutional freedom.

But M. Thiers and M. Molé are the real governors of France. Although they keep in the background, and have not the courage to accept office, they rule the country by their policy. Messrs. De la Hitte and Baroche play their game, and the President allows himself to be made the victim, while he thinks he is the master of the movement. M. Thiers hates England with an intensity which has often shown itself before now. His policy, as the minister of Louis Philippe, was notoriously anti-Anglican. It is the same now, when he is out of office and in very altered circumstances. He and all the Absolutists of Europe, have an especial hatred of Lord Palmerston. His Lordship is the firm friend of constitutional government, rightly arguing that the best chance for the peace, prosperity, and happiness of all European countries is their gradual but steady absorption into the great family of free states. Wherever there is a despotism in Europe, the diplomacy of that despotism hates Lord Palmerston as a matter of course. Some public writers in this country unfortunately lend themselves to the views of M. Thiers and those foreign diplomatists, by systematically attacking all the doings of this accomplished and far-seeing statesman; but, as in all the various occasions of complaint which have been found with his Lordship's proceedings on the Continent, he has been found in the long-run to have taken the right course, these attacks have but served to bring into clearer light the consummate ability which he has displayed in managing the business of his department. It will, we think, be found that the actual case is no exception. Lord Palmerston's explanations on Thursday night were very clear and precise, and show that M. Gros is more to blame than any one else, in having misconceived the extent of his powers. When the present hubbub has entirely blown over, and when M. de la Hitte and his secret adviser M. Thiers are disavowed by the French people, and a ministry appointed in France that will not goad the French Republicans into insurrection—the whole blame of the misunderstanding that now exists between Great Britain and France will be laid upon those who made a slight diplomatic error the pretext of a serious quarrel. The French, sensitive as they are upon points of honour, are not so blinded as not to be aware that the English alliance is the best, the wisest, the safest, and the most permanent alliance that France can form; and that an Absolutist alliance with Russia would be impolitic and short-lived.

The French Government stood in a critical position towards the French people when the Greek negotiation took so unexpected a turn. It stood in a situation of peril; and, in the struggle which it had provoked, had no reliance upon the moral force of the country—no reliance whatever except upon the army. That reliance was not so strong as was desirable for the success of those who wish to put an end to the Republic; and the bold advisers of the President were at a loss how to gain and retain the diminishing affections of the army. This misunderstanding between the Baron Gros and Mr. Wyse opportunely occurred. Nothing could have been more fortunate for the views of the anti-Anglican M. Thiers. Perfidious Albion had insulted France, and the warm blood of the nation and the army was to be raised to fever heat to resent the injury; the Republican party was to be tongue-tied in the quarrel; and, amid the din, the noise, and the smoke, the bill for the disfranchisement of 4,800,000 Frenchmen was to be hurried through the Chamber. It seemed for a day or two that the project was likely to be successful; but calm reflection has dispelled the mist which had been cast over the French mind, and the bold stroke seems as if it would be unsuccessful. The Anti-Anglican fury has not been excited to the extent desired; the *coup* has failed; the moderate Republicans, and even those immoderate Republicans whose traditional hatred of England was to the greatest extent calculated upon, have held aloof, and will be well satisfied to see the various diplomatists engaged shake hands (on paper) with as much good-feeling and rapidity as they may. Perhaps the principal result of this untoward dispute may be the resignation of the present French Ministry—a circumstance which will be exceedingly fortunate for the French people and for the President of the Republic.

As regards the original quarrel with Greece, every well-wisher of this country can but deplore that we should have resorted so suddenly to such extremities against a powerless though perfidious state. A gentleman gains no credit by fighting a costermonger or a sweep; nor can Great Britain gain any credit by having bullied and coerced Greece. The diplomatic dispute with France that has arisen out of it, is quite another matter; and, although the English public may deplore that France should have had any real or even fancied subject of complaint, they will not side with M. de la Hitte and his secret prompters, or treat the matter as one that France ought to have taken up so seriously.

FESTIVITIES AT DEVONSHIRE HOUSE.

DEVONSHIRE HOUSE was on Tuesday night the scene of most magnificent hospitality; upwards of eight hundred of the highest members of the aristocracy having assembled within its gorgeous saloons, at the invitation of the Duke of Devonshire, to celebrate by a grand ball the recurrence of his Grace's natal day.

The grand saloon, when crowded with company about midnight, presented a brilliant scene, of which none but those who had the good fortune to witness it could form the remotest conception. The magnificence of this apartment was only eclipsed by the beauty and splendid costumes of the guests whom it contained, these numbering at one moment a Prince and Princess of the blood Royal, some two dozen Dukes and Duchesses, and thrice that number of Earls and Countesses, to say nothing of nobles of an humbler grade.

The company began to set down as early as ten o'clock. Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge honoured the noble Duke with their presence, arriving about eleven o'clock, attended by the Lady Augusta Cadogan and Mr. E. St. John Mildmay.

His Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar came from the Opera shortly before midnight.

His Royal Highness the Infante Don Juan (of Spain) and the Archduchess Beatrix of Este, were among the early arrivals.

His Grace the Duke of Wellington arrived about half-past ten, and remained more than an hour the guest of the Duke.

The diplomatic circle included his Excellency the Russian Minister, the Baroness Brunnow, and Mlle. Olga de Lechnier, his Excellency the Belgian Minister and Madame Van de Weyer, the Portuguese Minister and the Viscountess Moncorvo, his Excellency the Bavarian Minister and the Baroness de Cetto, his Excellency the Minister for the Netherlands, the French Chargé d'Affaires, the Austrian Chargé d'Affaires, Baron Wydenbruck, M. De Berg, &c.

The general company included the following:—

Dukes.—Bedford, Norfolk, Montrose, Roxburg, Leeds.
Duchesses.—Buckingham, Norfolk, Leeds, Sutherland, Bedford, Montrose, Roxburg.
Marquises.—Londonderry, Exeter, Kildare, Ely, Breadalbane, Drogheda, Douro, Granby, M.P., Donegal, San Pier.
Marchionesses.—Londonderry, Westminster, Exeter, Kildare, Ely, Blandford, Ailesbury, Breadalbane, Drogheda, Douro.

Earls.—Sefton, Listowel, Grosvenor, Spencer, Clare, Wilton, Morton, Morley, Powis, March, Kinnoull, Granard, Jersey, Bradford, Bruce, Mansfield, Bessborough, Talbot, Strathmore, Mulgrave, Belfast, Gifford, Cardigan, Mount Charles, Darnley, Portlinton, Talbot.

Countesses.—Shrewsbury, Callowhill, Mulgrave, St. Germans, Newburgh, Grey, Seton, Listowel, Spencer, Portlinton, Jersey, Wilton, Morton, Morley, March, Craven, Wicklow, Malmesbury, Flahault, Shelburne, Glengall, Lichfield, Kinnoull, Powis, Bradford, Bruce, Brasborough, De Rossi, Strathmore, Chesterfield, Minto.

Viscounts.—Campden, Mahon, M.P., Villiers, M.P., Newport, M.P., Dungarvan, Canning, Lascelles, Hinton, Chelsea, Barrington, Jocelyn, M.P., Eastnor, Clifton, Malden, Pollington, Ingestre, Mandeville, Anson, M.P., Villiers, M.P., Dnpllin.

Viscountesses.—Combermere, Campden, Mahon, Villiers, Hardinge, Newport, Dungarvan, Jocelyn, Barrington, Pollington, Ebrington, Villiers.

The ball was opened at 11 o'clock with a quadrille, in which the Duke of Devonshire led off with the Hon. Miss Ellis.

The festivities were kept up with unflagging spirit until one o'clock, when a superb supper was served to the guests; after partaking of which dancing was renewed, and it was daylight before the party broke up.

The Duke and Duchess of Cambridge remained the guests of the noble Duke until nearly two o'clock.

During the evening, a very splendid pyrotechnic exhibition took place in the gardens at the rear of the mansion.

The orchestra for both ball-rooms was supplied by the *artistes* of the Duke's private band, led by Messrs. Chas. Coote and Timney. The "Sturm Marsch Galop" was introduced during the evening with excellent effect.

Amongst the recent additions to the treasures of art contained in Devonshire House, we must not omit to mention a beautiful group in white Carrara marble, occupying a commanding position at the foot of the grand staircase. It is the work of a German artist, and illustrates with marvellous effect the annexed lines, entitled

THE HUNTER AND THE WOOD NYMPH.

Turn—turn thy buskin'd foot, thy ruthless axe restrain,
And leave in peace these holy shades, Young Hunter of the plain;
Nor hare, nor spotted fawn, in this lone wood is seen,
Only the ringdove murmuring amid its thickets green.

But still his axe the Hunter piled, and his reckless step sped on,
Till where the crashing saplings fell intrusive daylight shone;
And tho' he startled fawn its tell-tale beams betray'd,
A Dryad, white as the drifted snow, lay couched in the greenwood glade.

Oh! turn thy buskin'd foot, thy ruthless axe restrain,
Pleaded anew the trembling Nymph—but her plea and prayers were vain.
The cruel deed was done—the tree she loved lay low—
No shade remained to screen her rest, no leaves to bind her brow!

But, weep not, lovely one! the generous Hunter cried;
My heart and roof are thine to share, my queen! my joy! my bride!
Then on the Wood Nymph's lips what smiles of rapture stole!
She had lost her home in the greenwood shade, and gain'd a human soul!

The Grand Ball-room, engraved in the preceding page, is a very long apartment, formed by throwing two rooms into one; a recent alteration, effected by throwing an arch across at the junction. The arch itself is most elaborately ornamented. The furniture and fittings of the room are of the most gorgeous character, and there are some magnificent pictures on the walls. The ball-room is by no means lofty, the ceilings panelled and richly gilded; and, as the room was erstwhile two, there are different ceilings in it. The draperies are of French silk brocatelle, in blue and gold. There are no chandeliers to the room, but there is a profusion of lights on the chimney-pieces, on console-tables, and between the windows; and a peculiarity in the mode of lighting the great arch at the junction of the two rooms deserves especial mention, from its novelty and the exquisite effect produced. It consists of a series of globe lights round the arch in either room, and, from the globes being tinged a faint rose-colour, when lighted, their appearance is truly beautiful.

The ball-room opens into the grand saloon, of which we gave an illustration in our Journal of last week.

M. DROUYN DE LHUYS.

M. DROUYN DE LHUYS, whose recent recital from the representation of the French Republic in England has been the leading topic of the past week, was born in 1805, and is a son of one of the wealthiest landowners in the department of Seine and Marne (Melun), his father being in possession of between £14,000 and £15,000 per annum, a considerable fortune in France. He was educated at the College of Louis le Grand, where he obtained the prize of honour in 1819. Being destined for the bar, he took his degree as *Docteur en Droit*; then changed his views, and studied at the Ecole de Médecine, and received the degree of *Docteur*. He next directed his attention to diplomacy: by the interest of his wealthy friends he obtained the post of *attaché* to one of the German Courts, and was subsequently appointed Secretary to the Embassy in Madrid; and in 1838-39 succeeded M. de Launay Maubourg as Ambassador.

In 1842 M. Drouyn de Lhuys was elected to the Chamber of Deputies in place of the Duc de Praslin, on his elevation to the dignity of a Peer of France. M. Drouyn de Lhuys next filled the office of *Directeur Commercial* in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and in 1844 he gave offence to M. Guizot in the discussion respecting "the Pritchard affair," when M. Guizot admitted the propriety of opposition from the public functionaries as a vote *silencieux*, which M. Drouyn de Lhuys availed himself of; but on his name appearing in the list of the *Monteur*, M. Guizot reproached his subordinate, and, in a fit of ill-temper, dismissed him.

After the Revolution of February, 1848, M. Drouyn de Lhuys was returned to the Constituent Assembly for the department of the Seine and Marne. He then attached himself to the *centre gauche* (opposition dynastique), and was appointed to the Committee of Foreign Affairs. He voted against the Communist measures, the Clubs, and the State of Siege. After the election of December 10, he was appointed, by Louis Napoleon, Minister of Foreign Affairs; and from his pen proceeded the instructions given to General Oudinot for the expedition to Civita Vecchia, the avowed object of which preliminary step was the occupation of the port alone, although the march upon Rome had been previously decided upon by the Cabinet.

On June 2, 1849, M. Drouyn de Lhuys resigned his post, and was succeeded by M. de Tocqueville.

The subsequent appointment of M. Drouyn de Lhuys to the Court of St. James', and his stay in London, are, doubtless, within the recollection of our readers. He is a man of considerable literary attainments, and contributes to a Moderate Journal established by himself and his friend M. de Chambotte.

M. Drouyn de Lhuys, by his marriage with Mlle. de St. Cric (conjoined with his own fortune), is expected to become one of the richest men in France.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The very precipitate withdrawal of the French Ambassador in London by his own Government, notwithstanding the menacing aspect of the affair at first, will not, it is generally understood, lead to anything beyond the inconvenience of a temporary cessation of the amenities of diplomatic intercourse between the Governments of the two countries. In Paris the general opinion among the opponents of the French Government is, that the whole of the affair was got up, not from any real displeasure felt at the conduct of England in the Greek affair, but as a grand diversion to gain temporary popularity, and to draw off the attention of the people from the dangerous question of the Electoral Law, which is to deprive four millions of them of the electoral franchise. If this solution be the correct one, then has this premeditated *impromptu* of national indignation so far succeeded in its object that it has elicited from the army patriotic sentiments, which have done quite as much to discourage the Red Republicans from any armed demonstration against the proposed restriction of the elective franchise, as the gigantic preparations of the Government against the apprehended insurrection have.

The great event of the week has been the discussion in the Legislative Assembly on this same Electoral Law.

The debate was opened on Tuesday on the question of *urgency*—in other words, whether the bill should be at once, and without any further preliminary, submitted to the discussion of hon. members. The affirmative was carried by 461 against 239.

General Cavaignac then ascended the tribune, and spoke on the provisions of the bill, which he opposed, as being unconstitutional, ill-timed, and dangerous.

M. Desselours de Chauvin replied to the gallant officer.

M. Victor Hugo highly eulogised the principle of universal suffrage which the Constitution recognised, and charged the Government with endeavouring to provoke a mild and well-conducted people to violence and outrage.

M. J. de Lasteyrie replied to that non-gentleman, and enforced the necessity of the measure upon the ground that, without its adoption, the public tranquillity would be in continual danger. The bill, said the hon. member, had been condemned as being contrary to the Constitution; but he maintained that the supporters of the Constitution never intended that the exercise of universal suffrage should be made an instrument for evil passions or evil doctrines, by which the peace and happiness of the country might be jeopardised.

M. Pascal Duprat opposed the bill, because he believed that it would disfranchise several millions of individuals, which would be a gross violation of the principles of universal suffrage, as embodied in the Constitution.

On Wednesday the debate was resumed by M. Béchard, who spoke in favour of the project as being both constitutional and necessary.

M. Cannett took the opposite side of the question.

M. Montalembert advocated the measure.

Both on Tuesday and Wednesday, at the opening of the sitting, a vast number of petitions were presented against the measure, the signatures to which an Opposition member estimated at 100,000.

M. Langrand, responsible editor of the *Voix du Peuple*, appeared before the Court of Assizes on Monday, to take his trial for having published in that journal, on the 8th of April, articles exciting to hatred of the Government. He was declared guilty by the jury, but with extenuating circumstances, and was condemned to six months' imprisonment and 2000*fr.* fine. A few days ago he had been condemned, by default, on this charge, to a year's imprisonment and 6000*fr.* fine.

Paris is quiet, but the troops are kept in readiness in the event of any outbreak. A trifling degree of agitation was manifested in the faubourgs during some evenings, but it soon disappeared.

Letters from several of the ports state that the levy of seamen was proceeding most energetically.

The *Démocratie Pacifique* has stopped publication, for want of funds.

SPAIN.

The last accounts from Madrid speak of the satisfaction of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, on being informed that Lord Howden had been appointed Mini-

ter of England in Spain, and Mr. Ottway, First Secretary of the Legation. It was believed that M. Isturitz would before the close of May be installed in the Spanish Legation in London. Lord Howden was not expected at Madrid before the end of June.

ITALIAN STATES.

From Rome we learn that at the latest date (the 14th inst.) political affairs still continued in the most inert state, the Papal Government not having as yet produced any of the expected measures. The people, however, were in a great degree contented, owing to the improvement in their material prosperity, consequent on the return of the Pope, and the greatest tranquillity prevailed.

In Piedmont the abolition of ecclesiastical privileges still creates discussion, as the clergy refuse to acknowledge the right of the Parliament to do away with those exceptional cases.

AUSTRIA.

The German papers publish the financial budget of the Austrian empire for the year from Nov. 1, 1848, to Oct. 31, 1849. They give the following list of income and expenditure:—

Income	144,013,758 florins.
Expenditure	238,861,674 "
Leaving a deficit of	94,850,916 florins.

The court-martial of Arad, in Hungary, has again published thirteen sentences, of which three are capital ones. The punishment in each of those three cases has been commuted into incarceration for a term of sixteen years.

The name of General Bem, who has been condemned (in contumacy) to capital punishment and confiscation of his property, has been publicly affixed to the gallows.

PRUSSIA.

The sham Congress of Princes at Berlin has come to an end without any result. The negotiations were chiefly directed to establish three points, viz.: To limit, and consequently to create, the functions of the President of the League; to define the position of the Board of Princes; and to create the Cabinet of the League. But nothing definitive has been done.

The Berlin Journals complain that no League has been constituted, but merely a provisional League which is neither one thing or the other; that instead of purifying the League from its discordant elements, they were retained to work further mischief; and that the representation of the League at Frankfurt was sacrificed to the prejudices of some States.

UNITED STATES.

The intelligence this week from New York dates to the 10th inst. The great question of the day, the recognition or prohibition of slavery in all new states admitted into the Confederation, which has been raised on the occasion of the claim of California for admission into the union, remains still undecided by Congress.

The committee, appropriately termed the "Slavery Compromise Committee," to which it has been referred, have made their report. This Committee was appointed (on the suggestion of Mr. Clay) in the confident expectation that it would be able to recommend to Congress some plan by which the acrimonious dispute on the subject in either House could be compromised, and peace between the contending factions restored; and as it has recommended the admission of California upon a sort of neutral ground as to slavery, neither party is satisfied, each thinking that a little more decided leaning to its own opinions would have been but a reasonable and just deference to truth and justice.

Mr. Clay has undertaken to defend the report against the ultras on both sides, whether abolitionists or advocates of slavery, and a fierce contest in Congress is looked forward to immediately on the subject.

The Icarian community of Nauvoo are expecting a large reinforcement to their numbers by the arrival of a number of Swiss and French families. On this account, they have greatly enlarged their milling operations. They are about to apply for naturalisation, in order that they may enjoy all the rights and privileges of American citizens.

Another crevasse has occurred on the Mississippi, in the parish of St. James, which, at the last accounts, was 200 feet wide and six deep. Several plantations had been covered with water, and it was feared that immense damage must be occasioned before the crevasse was stopped.

The cholera has made its appearance on several steamboats on the Mississippi river, proving fatal in almost every case.

Great destruction of property has been occasioned by the sudden rise of the Hudson, Merrimack, and Connecticut rivers, and the smaller streams in New York, Northern New Hampshire, and Vermont. On the line of the Vermont Central Railroad the damage is supposed to be not less than 200,000 dollars.

The anniversary of the proclamation of the French Republic (on the 4th inst.) was celebrated by a public banquet, in the hall of the Coliseum, New York, on that day. The resident French Democrats were present at the *réunion*, which included several distinguished invited guests, and among them were the Italian patriots, Signor Forresteri and General Avezzana. The evening was passed in the interchange of patriotic sentiments and the enjoyment of social hilarity, eloquent addresses being delivered by M. Paul Arpin, the president of the festival, and others.

The British Ambassador, Sir H. L. Bulwer, has addressed a letter to the Secretary of State, showing a favourable disposition on the part of the English Government as to opening the navigation of the St. Lawrence to American shipping. Mr. Bulwer states that this measure will be agreed on by his Government, provided the Reciprocity Bill now before Congress shall pass that body.

CALIFORNIA.

We have dates from California to April 1, by the steamers *Empire City* and *Georgia*, which had arrived at New York, bringing the passengers and mails of the steam-ship *California*, which reached Panama on the 23rd ult., with 1,700,000 dollars of gold dust on freight, and 230 passengers, who, probably, had with them half a million more. The election for county officers took place throughout the state on the day of the *California's* sailing. By this election the organisation of the state was to be completed, and the remains of the old Mexican system set aside.

The following extracts from the local papers present some of the more interesting instances of the gold-seekers' luck:—

The snow is said to retard operations on certain sections of the placer, especially those far up on the Yuba and Feather rivers. We have seen several who have come down within the last few days, preferring "to wait a little longer." Mr. D. S. Witherby came down, on Monday last, with another lump of gold, weighing some six pounds, which he found within a few rods of the 14th jump that was taken out by his party, at the Auburn dry diggings, three or four weeks since. This specimen contains about two pounds of quartz; hence the lump is not so intrinsically valuable as Mr. W. would like to have it. He has been offered 9, however, 1000 dollars for the prize, and we think it worth more, as it is unquestionably a very fine specimen.

We have seen the eighth wonder of the world—we have held in our hands the Sonoran lump of gold, weighing 22 lb. 6 oz. The following is a brief history and description of this fine specimen of the precious metal. During the month of January of the present year, three Sonoran Mexicans were following their mining pursuits in the arroyo of the town of Sonora, and discovered this "pile;" but they (possessing rather erratic tempers, being flushed with their wonderful success, and stout devotees of the rosy god), in a few days, had squandered the whole amount in "riotous living." The prize afterwards fell into the hands of our worthy friends, the firm of Linsberg and Co., of Sonora, who sold it again for a considerable amount to Messrs. Alouzo Green and Joshua Holding, merchants of the same place, for a very high premium. To our own knowledge, these gentlemen have again been offered 2000 dollars for it above its intrinsic value. It is estimated that there are about four pounds of common quartz mixed up with the precious metal, as is generally the case in large specimens.

WEST INDIES.

The mail which arrived this week brings no news of interest from the islands, the accounts from which are rather more hopeful, the weather having improved for the growing crops. The introduction of cotton planting in Jamaica was exciting a great deal of attention, and from the experiments made there seems to be but little doubt that the cultivation of this important plant will be very successful.

Some of the cocoa fields on the north side parishes have been attacked with a disease similar to that which affected the potatoes in England. The islands generally were healthy, but stood in much need of rain.

INDIA.

Accounts to the 17th ult. from Bombay, from Calcutta to the 6th, and from Madras to the 13th, have been received. These advices are unfavourable to the probability of railway communication being established in India.

Strife and turbulence continue on the Kohat frontier: the Afreedies hold the fastnesses, and a new expedition is preparing against them, which has been hastened by a new atrocity committed by those savage highland borderers. Dr. Healy, of the Bengal army, lately posted to the 1st Punjab Cavalry, new stationed at Kohat, was proceeding to join that regiment by the eastern pass, when he was supposed to be still open, when, on the 20th of March, within a few miles of Kohat, he was set upon by the hill men, his groom and grass-cutter killed on the spot, and himself so severely wounded that he died immediately after reaching Kohat, whither he was carried by Captain Daly, who went to look after him with a party the moment he heard of the attack. The fatal wound was a gash in the skull eight inches long.

A disturbance having broken out in Oudh, a detachment of our troops, consisting of a wing of the 10th Bengal Native Infantry, and a couple of guns, with artillerymen, was ordered out to aid the King's forces. The refractory landholder took refuge in a fort named Bettan, where he was attacked by the combined forces, and successfully resisted us. Our loss consisted of Lieut. E. D. Elderton and 10 men of the 10th Bengal Native Infantry killed and 25 wounded; of the artillery, 11 men and one gun; and 70 men of the King's troops. The garrison lost no more than eight or ten men, and effected a retreat from the fort during the night of the 29th March. The rest of our dominions continue tranquil.

Small-pox was prevalent at Calcutta and in Bombay, but the character of the disease at the latter place was of the mildest kind. Cholera, however, had broken out with virulence in the European Artillery Barracks there, from which the 2nd battalion of Artillery was to be moved into tents pitched for them on the esplanade of the fort.

CHINA.

The latest intelligence from Hong Kong is dated March 30, and communicates the important intelligence of the death of the Emperor Tau-Kwang (the Light of Reason), on the 25th of February, in the 69th year of his age, and the thirtieth of his reign.

The nomination of a successor rests always with the Emperor, and before his death Tau-Kwang decreed that his fourth and only surviving son should succeed him.

He ascended the throne the day of the Emperor's death, and is to reign under the title of Sze-hing. He is only 19 years of age. Keying, the former Viceroy at Canton, is appointed his principal guardian, and will, no doubt, hold a high and influential position in the Cabinet.

On the 23rd ult., her Majesty's screw-sloop *Reynard*, Captain Cicerotti, recap-

tured from pirates, a little out of this harbour, three fishing junks lately taken from the owners, some of whom had been wounded and killed. The pirates had transferred their guns, firearms, and spears to their prizes, being better adapted for their purposes, and had just received a reinforcement of men, ammunition, and provisions from this settlement. Of the pirates, 15 were brought in prisoners, 15 are supposed to have been drowned, and the remainder, about 20, escaped.

Our advices from Shanghai are down to the 20th of March. The population of the town and neighbourhood of Shanghai were suffering from severe famine, consequent upon the late inundations, and it was feared that pestilence might follow.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The House met for the first time after the Whitsun recess on Thursday.

OUR RELATIONS WITH FRANCE.—LORD PALMERSTON'S EXPLANATIONS.

On the motion for going into Committee of Supply, Lord PALMERSTON rose, and said, he felt, in consequence of what had passed on a former occasion in that House, with regard especially to an answer which he had felt it his duty to make to a question put to him by his right hon. friend the member for Manchester, it was due to himself and the House to make some explanation. (Cheers.) His right hon. friend, on Thursday last, asked him, if he rightly remembered his question, whether there was a perfectly good understanding then existing between the Government of France and her Majesty's Government in regard to the affairs of Greece. (Hear, hear.) He stated, as far as he could recollect, that the French Ambassador had left London the day before—that he had been charged by her Majesty's Government with explanations to the French Government—that the chief object of his going was to give the explanation himself in person, and that he also hoped nothing would arise out of the matter to disturb the friendly relations which existed between the two Governments. (Hear, hear.) Now, about that time there was read in the French Chamber, by Gen. de la Hitte, a letter recalling—no, that was not the proper term to apply to it—ordering the French Ambassador's return. (Hear, hear.) It was thought by many persons, in and out of the House, that there was some inconsistency between that letter and his answer, with regard to the transaction itself—it was thought, indeed, that he was endeavouring to suppress something that the House and the public had a right to expect from him. (Loud cries of "Hear, hear.") Now what passed in regard to the circumstances was this: A difference of opinion had arisen between the Government of France and the Government of her Majesty as to the affairs of Greece, and the previous few days' proceedings which her Majesty's Government had taken in relation to that dispute—in fact, the difference of opinion arose out of the manner in which the affair had been terminated between England and Greece. (Hear, hear.) On the Saturday previous to this was the first opportunity he had had of receiving the dispatch from Greece and communicating it to the French Ambassador. On the Monday morning the French Ambassador came to him for the purpose of entering into a discussion of the dispatch, but, in consequence of his being summoned that day to give evidence before a Committee of the House, he requested him to come the next morning. (Hear, hear.) The French Ambassador did come the next morning, on the Tuesday, and they went at great length into the dispatch which had been received from Athens, which was read to him, and he explained to the French Ambassador the views of her Majesty's Government on the subject, and told him that her Majesty's Government did not think the course they had adopted ought justly to give any ground of offence to France. (Hear, hear.) The conversation was long, and the French Ambassador left him at rather a late hour, stating that he would return the next day. At twelve o'clock on the Wednesday he accordingly came again, and, in the course of the conversation which ensued, the French Ambassador read the letter which he had just received from General de la Hitte. (Cries of "Hear, hear.") That letter expressed the conditions on which the French Ambassador was to return to France. The French Ambassador said, "To-morrow the papers will be presented to the Assembly, and to-morrow there may be a discussion in that Assembly, and it is my duty to be at Paris before the Chambers meet, in order to afford any explanations they may wish to hear from me." He (Lord Palmerston) said he concurred in the course the French Ambassador meant to pursue. The next morning he (Lord Palmerston) begged Mr. Drouyn de Lhuys to communicate to his Government the substance of the explanations he had given him, and he furnished that gentleman with certain of Mr. Wyse's despatches to lay before his Government, having previously marked certain passages which he deemed important. So stood things on the Thursday, when he (Lord Palmerston) was questioned in that House. In the first place, he could not have expected, in the ordinary course of things, that the letter of Gen. de la Hitte would be read to the Assembly (cheers) even before the Assembly was in possession of the documents connected with the transactions to which his letter related. It certainly never entered into his (Lord Palmerston's) mind that such a course of proceeding would be in any case adopted; but he was also justified in thinking that the explanations he had furnished would, if they did not remove any dissatisfaction the French Government felt, at all events tend greatly to modify their feelings and lead to fresh explanations. Now, at the very moment he (Lord Palmerston) was giving his answer, the French Minister must have been assigning to the French Assembly reasons for the return of M. Drouyn de Lhuys. He would ask any man in that House who had any just appreciation of the interests of his country, and of the position of a Foreign Minister in that House, whether he should not have been guilty of the greatest indiscretion if he had proclaimed to the House the contents of that letter when he had hoped the misunderstanding had ceased? (Loud cheers.) He would give a further justification of the course which he took—it was dictated by an earnest desire to avoid, and soften, if possible, anything like angry feelings on the part of the French Government, which must seriously prejudice the character of the relations of the two Governments. Now, the letter itself required that he should make some observations, because that letter charged her Majesty's Government, and especially him (Lord Palmerston) as the organ of that Government, with having broken faith with the Government of France, inasmuch as it is asserted that, contrary to the negotiations of Baron Gros being uncontrolled by the acts of Mr. Wyse, coercive measures were resumed. The papers, already in the hands of many hon. members, showed that the functions of Baron Gros were not suspended by any act of Mr. Wyse, but by the act of Baron Gros himself, and contrary to the wishes of Mr. Wyse. He (Lord Palmerston) thought the papers would show that even after Baron Gros had communicated to Mr. Wyse that his functions were suspended, and his mission for the moment was put an end to, Mr. Wyse, so far from taking advantage of the earliest opportunity to have recourse to coercive measures, made a proposition to Baron Gros, which, if it had been accepted, would have satisfied those claims the principle of which were not in dispute, and have left untouched, or subject to further discussion, any particular points on which differences of opinion had arisen. Baron Gros' request to Mr. Wyse was—"Refer to your Government for instructions as to the point of difference which has taken place; retain in your possession the vessels which you have in possession; but abstain from taking any more." After the function of Baron Gros had been suspended, Mr. Wyse said, if the Greek Government would send him (Mr. Wyse) a sum which he thought was the just amount of compensation due for the losses of Mr. Finlay and M. Pacifico—if the Greek Government would send 180,000 drachmas, and would accompany that with a letter, stating that that sum was in full satisfaction of all the claims mentioned in his (Mr. Wyse's) note of the 17th January, with the exception of M. Pacifico's losses resulting from the destruction of his documents, he would then—what? put the country in *statu quo*? No. He (Mr. Wyse) would immediately release all the Greek merchantmen, and give freedom to the commerce of Greece. That would have been a very just arrangement for the Greek Government. By that arrangement the terms of the letter of apology for the insult offered to the British, and also the arrangement for the settlement of Pacifico's other claims, would have been left to be settled at a future time. Baron Gros replied to Mr. Wyse, that he was no longer the official mediator, but that he would recommend the adoption of those terms in his private capacity. That was on the 24th; and on the morning of the next day Baron Gros informed Mr. Wyse, by a private letter, that it was probable that the British Minister would before evening receive that sum of money and the desired letter. On this understanding Mr. Wyse had suspended the resumption of coercive measures, and it was not until five o'clock on the same day, when the money and the letter had not arrived, that he again gave orders for the resumption of coercive measures. They were, therefore, justified in saying that it was certainly not Mr. Wyse who put an end to the mission of Baron Gros, or that he had refused to allow coercive measures to be suspended. Mr. Wyse considered that Baron Gros had voluntarily withdrawn himself from his mission. And he (Lord Palmerston) thought that the French Government were entirely mistaken in supposing that there was any departure from the clear understanding, that it rested with Baron Gros, and not with Mr. Wyse, to put an end to his functions as mediator. As to the second question, whether the point upon which they differed was one in which it was right for Mr. Wyse to refer to his own Government for further instructions, and in the meantime to allow matters to remain in *statu quo*; it was clearly understood that, although the English Government accepted the good offices of France, it was for the purpose, and with the hope, of obtaining that satisfaction which it had already begun to endeavour to obtain, and it was at the same time clearly understood that this Government could not consent to abandon any one of its claims. And that there was no misunderstanding on this point was perfectly plain from the dispatches of M. Drouyn de Lhuys which were already published, he supposed, from authentic sources. In these dispatches M. Drouyn de Lhuys clearly laid down what he understood to be the limits of the mediation of Baron Gros. He was not to enter into any negotiations which at all touched upon the principle of the demands of this Government, nor to enter into the sums which had been fixed as a satisfactory compensation to be obtained. The good offices of Baron Gros were not to be employed on fixing the amount of these sums in any case, unless they were not expressly stated by this Government. The principle of our demand was contained in six articles transmitted to the French Government, in which were advanced the claims for compensation for certain Ionians who had been ill-treated at the hands of the Greeks; and also for the claims of Mr. Finlay and M. Pacifico. On the 16th of February M. Drouyn de Lhuys wrote to say that the question to be settled was one which

would not at all infringe upon the principle of the British claims. In a despatch of the 22nd of the same month he again expressly repudiated anything that would seem to be a negation of the claims of the British Government; and he there remarked that it only remained to be settled what should be the amount of the indemnity to be granted to Pacifico and Finlay. On the 22nd of March he also repeated the same, and laid down what he understood to be the extent of Baron Gros's powers. It was distinctly understood by that despatch, that the Portuguese claim should be a separate question, and should remain to be afterwards settled. There appeared, however, to be some misunderstanding at Athens on the subject, and on the 8th of April M. de Lhuys wrote another letter to General de la Hitte, in which he explained to the French Government, that, if any difference of opinion should arise between Baron Gros and Mr. Wyse as to the compromise which the negotiator proposed relative to the only points they had to examine, then, and only then, would Mr. Wyse and Admiral Parker have to consult with their own Governments. Some doubt, it appears, then arose between Baron Gros and Mr. Wyse, and the former intimated that he would withdraw from the negotiation. The question then came to this—did the matter upon which this doubt or difference of opinion arose form one of the points which the negotiator had to settle, or not? He thought he (Lord Palmerston) had clearly shown by the extracts he had referred to, that it was clearly understood between the two Governments that the only points which the negotiator would have to examine were those having reference to the amount to be given to Mr. Finlay and M. Pacifico. Now it seemed that the negotiation broke off not on those points, but on the question whether the Greek Government was or was not to make an engagement with the view of not only examining into the losses of M. Pacifico, but of agreeing to pay him the amount of any loss which it might be proved he had sustained. Throughout the whole negotiation Mr. Wyse had insisted upon the principle being admitted that M. Pacifico had a claim upon the Greek Government, but he had never disputed the right of Greece to an inquiry into the validity of the amount claimed. It, however, had mattered not to her Majesty's Government what the amount was, whether it was £1, £10, or £20; but were it ever so small, her Majesty's Government felt it to be a point of principle to support the claims that were made. (Hear, hear.) From the very first it was established as a point of principle that the Greek Government was justly liable, and that principle throughout the whole negotiation was never disputed nor departed from. (Hear, hear.) He had now stated generally, and he hoped explicitly, the circumstances which led Mr. Wyse to break off the negotiations. (Hear, hear.) He need not say that every occurrence which was calculated to suspend the friendly relations which had hitherto subsisted between France and England must be a source of deep and painful regret to her Majesty's Government. He hoped he had said nothing—he was sure it was not his wish or intention to do so—that was at all calculated either to increase the misunderstanding or to throw any obstacles in the way of its speedy settlement. (Cheers.) He was not without hope that when this question came to be calmly, dispassionately, and clearly investigated by the French Government, it would at once see that there was not the slightest ground for its seeking to interrupt its communication with a friendly power like England, and he therefore could not resist the hope that the discussion now going on between the two Governments might tend to a result satisfactory to both sides. (Cheers.) The noble Lord resumed his seat amidst loud cheers.

After some observations from Mr. DISRAELI and Lord J. RUSSELL, the subject dropped. The House then went into Committee of Supply, when several votes were taken on account of the Navy Estimates.—Adjourned.

COUNTRY NEWS.

UNIVERSITY REFORM.—The nature and objects of the Royal Commission which has been issued on this subject has been communicated to both Universities. The document states that her Majesty's Ministers have taken into consideration the expediency of making inquiries into the state of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and the appropriation of the funds with which the respective colleges have been entrusted; that they have considered the great object of education throughout the country, and in what way it may be best promoted, that there are numbers of schools which are now become insignificant, and which cannot supply those who have such sufficient learning as becomes those who are entrusted with the education of persons in the two Universities; and they therefore feel that a more proper appropriation may be made of those funds than now exists in certain colleges; and that they have therefore advised her Majesty to issue a commission, which shall consist of persons well qualified, both by their intelligence and station, to make those inquiries, and who will be empowered to receive the voluntary information of persons, so that the public may be informed of the state and condition of the colleges in the two Universities; and as her Majesty's ancestors were the founders of some of the most extensive colleges, she, as visitor, may make due inquiries upon points in which the public are deeply interested. The members of the commission, it is added, will report to her Majesty such facts as they may obtain the knowledge of, so that her Majesty may take such ulterior steps as she may be advised.

Declarations, somewhat in the nature of protests, have been made by the resident authorities of both universities against this commission. The University of Oxford complains that her Majesty's Ministers seek to obtain indirectly—What could not be directly attained without an open violation of the constitution and of the rights and privileges of her Majesty's subjects. And we respectfully submit that her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects ought not to be exposed to the painful alternative of either withholding evidence from a commission so appointed, lest they should betray their trusts and sanction a proceeding apparently unconstitutional, or of allowing her Majesty's commissioners to listen only to imperfect information and partial statements upon subjects of great importance both to the universities and the community at large.

The University of Cambridge points out the course to be taken by that learned body:—

The commission, as is reported to have been officially declared in the House of Commons, would be without power to compel evidence. This being so, persons in positions of trust in the University, and in colleges, may think it their duty to decline giving evidence before the commission on the matters committed to their trust. And if this should occur, the whole evidence brought before the commission will be that of persons who have no official knowledge of the state of the case, and may very possibly be coloured by partial feelings and opinions adverse to the University and its recent proceedings.

ANOTHER SAVINGS-BANK DEFAULTER.—We regret to have to announce another of those cases, now, unfortunately, too common. The Market Weighton Bank for Savings was established in 1833, as a branch of the Hull Savings-Bank. The design, as set forth in the prospectus, was "to enable the industrious and prudent to deposit their earnings or savings in a place of safe custody, and to receive back their money, with interest, at a short notice." Mr. Jeremiah Roantree, draper, an influential member of the Wesleyan Society, being a local preacher, class-leader, and trustee, and a most liberal contributor to all objects connected with the society, has been the agent and manager of the branch establishment for the last fourteen years, and his character was always considered to be beyond suspicion. The directors of the Hull bank, having determined to investigate the affairs of all their branches, sent a deputation over to Market Weighton, on Friday, the 10th instant, who stated the object of their visit, when Mr. Roantree requested them to defer the investigation until after the fair, the week following. This they declined to do. Mr. Roantree afterwards acknowledged that there was a serious defalcation. The accounts were examined, and up to the present time it has been ascertained that, out of £8000, which had passed through Mr. Roantree's hands, there is a deficiency of no less than £1900. It appears from the books, that a system of entering fictitious names and abstracting sums of money has been carried on from the commencement of Roantree's connexion with the branch. Different sums, varying from £31 to £85, had been abstracted at one time by the defaulter, who had the entire management, and generally sat alone. He used occasionally to call in an old director, upwards of seventy years of age, and has admitted that he was afraid of calling in others, lest the errors should be detected. It is thought there is sufficient in the Hull bank to the credit of the Market Weighton branch to pay the depositors 15s. in the pound. Roantree has conveyed his real and personal property to the trustees, and a party is bound for the sum of £150. It is hoped, therefore, that the depositors will not be serious losers. On the very day the bank closed an application was made for upwards of £300, belonging to some orphans, which was due on that day, the regular notice having been given. It is said that, in addition to the defalcation at the bank, Roantree's liabilities are nearly £3000.

VALUE OF PROPERTY IN BIRMINGHAM.—On Tuesday, an inquiry took place at Dee's Hotel, Birmingham, before Mr. Alexander, Q.C., assessor, and a jury, to assess the value of certain premises in High-street, consisting of two houses standing upon 180 yards of ground, and which had been rendered uninhabitable by the works of the London and North-Western Extension line of railway. The claimant, Mr. John Allen, the freeholder, who was represented by Sir Frederick Thesiger and Mr. Selfe, claimed £7000. The company, represented by Mr. Talbot, Q.C., and Mr. Mellor, tendered £4500. The jury, after a few minutes' consideration, found a verdict for £5700, thus fixing the company with costs.

FIRE AT CLAREMONT PALACE.—On Sunday, a fire was discovered in the ceiling of one of the rooms of Claremont Palace. The footman had the presence of mind to close the windows and doors, so as to prevent the fire obtaining draft, while he raised the alarm, and obtained assistance immediately. With much promptitude several lengths of hose were screwed on to the reservoir mains, and conveyed to the portion of the building in danger; and on the flooring being torn up, the girders and bond timbers were found in a complete blaze. It was evident the fire had been smouldering some time; the beams were burned almost through, and the most serious consequences must have followed had it remained undiscovered any time longer. The copious supply of water enabled those present to check its progress, and fortunately before any material damage had taken place. The origin is attributed to the over-heating of one of the flues.

EXHIBITION OF HOME MANUFACTURES.—Many of the principal manufacturers of Birmingham are engaged in the preparation of articles of the first class for an exposition to take place immediately in London. It would appear that it was originally intended to remove the entire of the Birmingham exposition of last year, but this could not be effected by reason of sales by private arrangement having diverted some of the specimens from the collection. The loss, however, will not be felt, as their place will be supplied by equally novel, if not more costly, productions. Messrs. Benetfink and Jones, of London, are to superintend the exhibition.

A CENTENARIAN PEDESTRIAN.—We are authorised, s. y. that Mr. John Macdonald, of Mansfield Woodhouse, who attained his 100th year last November, will run any man in England, his own weight and age, for any sum. N.B. No hurdles.—*Nottingham Guardian.*

The Masters and Fellows of Magdalene College, Cambridge, are raising a subscription to defray the expenses of the Rev. Edward Dodd, Vicar of St. Giles's, in that town, incurred in the recent trial at the Arches Court, for refusal, from conscientious motives, to read the burial service over a corpse.

COMPOSITE COLUMNS.—No. V.

BY ALBERT SMITH.

THE PANORAMANIA.



OW many more of these entertaining exhibitions we shall have in London, it is impossible to tell. The tide has set in so strongly in their favour, that the world will be unable, in a year or two, to furnish new subjects. Already we hear talked of, amongst others, panoramas of "The Paddington Canal, from its mouth to the Second Cataract, at the locks on the Harrow-road;" of "The Overland Mail from the City to Greenwich;" of the course of "The Queen's Visit to Claremont;" of "The Thames, from Chelsea to Rotherhithe," with many others. Still more in detail, we find some spirited young artists about to produce a panorama of "Smith-street, Westminster," with every house; and we ourselves have a grand notion of "Oxford-street, from its rise in Holborn to its fall into the Bayswater-road." We shall also depict every house, on both sides of the way at once, by a novel perspective arrangement; and, for a small consideration, shall allow tradesmen to attach what placards they choose to their establishment. Amongst our "effects" will be *Tottenham-court-road, by sunrise*; *The Sinoon, at the Regent Circus, with clouds of dust*; *The Pantheon by Night*, with the illuminated clock at the Princess's Theatre (safe for applause); *The Departure of a Caravan* (by order of the police) from the corner of Vere-street; *The Broken-down Hansom*, by sunset; a touching spectacle; and *Night on the Hyde-park Prairies*, with bivouac of vagrants. We calculate upon making a great deal of money by this exhibition.

We have heard, and are allowed to speak, of two other panoramas now painting. The first will be "Captain Cook's Voyage Round the World." To this stupendous work even the beautiful diorama at the Gallery of Illustration will be as nothing. It will take a month to see—moving night and day; and a building is being erected on the site of the old Fleet Prison, with every accommodation for visitors. A post-office, beds, food, messengers, &c. &c., will be established. The hungry traveller will find



THE GREAT PYRAMID OF CHOPS

ready for his consumption; and if over-heated by the excitement of the tour, he may share in the



RUIN OF THE TEMPLE OF ICES

with equal facility. In certain latitudes, stoves will raise the temperature to such a heat that the visitors will scarcely be able to breathe; and when a storm is represented, many hundred tons of water will be forced down through the perforated zinc ceiling upon the company. An immense application of Clark's patent blower, worked by steam power, will blow everybody from their places on the advent of a hurricane; and the *restaurant* will change his *carte* according to his country. Thus, at one time he will have nothing but yams and coconuts; at another, whale preserved in oil, as sardines are; anon, cockatoo pie; and so on. No attempt, however, will be made to carry out the anthropophagic propensities of the southern hemisphere, the diet being repulsive to educated tastes. The great contrivance of all is one which will cause the entire building, at certain sea points, to swing backwards and forwards, producing all the results of a rough passage. For this purpose, the attendants have been chosen from superannuated stewards of Ramsgate and Boulogne boats.

The other notion is to represent the course taken by Mr. Straggles and party when they made out the north-west passage from Temple-bar to Piccadilly. Every object of interest on the route will be introduced, commencing with the Bounding Ball of the Chrystal Fountain, in the window of the first filter-shop in Westminster, after passing the City gates. The View of Rome from the office windows of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS will next be shown. A striking episode of "an attack upon travellers by a horde of savages Bus-cads, at the entrance of the Strand," will be especially effective; as also the solemn grandeur of the lonely Exeter Pass, connecting Catherine and Wellington-street, with a view of the beadle by moonlight. The Covent-garden oasis will be exquisitely portrayed, with a halt of pilgrims at the pump; and the great Leicester Desert (in the centre of which a wonderfully old statue has been lately discovered) is spoken of as ex-



ceedingly beautiful. The sun is going down behind the Western Literary Institution, throwing his last rays upon the dreary waste in question. The track is strewn with the bones of animals that have died there—at present, chiefly those of the *felis quadrata*, or cat of the squares. A solitary Oriental figure, carrying a broom, is seen in the distance; and at the side of the road some dervishes are dancing, howling, and offering relics for sale. These chiefly consist of long alphabets, or amulets, and magic compounds for turning halfpence into half-crowns, and making brass candlesticks glow as silver in the noon sun.

In the route of the pilgrims, a small but holy man, of most diminutive stature—the Scheik Punch—has set up his temple, from which he is teaching philosophy and the code of laws, and chanting verses of the Koran in a shrill voice to the people. He is accompanied by El Tob, the holy dog; and his arguments with Es-shal-lah-ba-lá, or "the unconvinced stranger," are listened to by the crowd with great awe.

Crossing the Haymarket is seen, far down to the left, the Opera House—one of the huge buildings which contests with the other the honour of being the "Profits' Burial-place." As the remains of Mahomed are fabulously reported to be kept up by four magnets from falling, so the remains of singers are sustained here, in the same way, by the four morning papers. The creed of the true believer is thus translated:—"There is but one Meyerbeer, and Mario is his Prophet." We must correct, in this place, an error of Washington Irving's. Mahomed did not die as he has represented. Driven by contentions from Mecca and Medina, he came over to England, and established shampooing baths at Brighton and Ryder-street, St. James's, which are still extant.

The last point of interest is the Egyptian Hall—the Karnac of Piccadilly. It is the point of the junction of the Mississippi with the Nile, which so long puzzled travellers; and its central portion has been proved to be inhabited by pigmies, Indians, Bosjesmans, and wonderful things generally. It was founded by the great traveller Belzoni, during the Georgian era, nearly thirty years before Lind; and in it were deposited the treasures of the still older Memphis. This will conclude the panorama, DON'T HE LOVE HIS MUMMY!





LICHFIELD "GREENHILL BOWER," ON WHIT-MONDAY.—THE PROCESSION PASSING THE STATUE OF DR. JOHNSON.

LICHFIELD "GREENHILL BOWER."

This very ancient festival was celebrated on Whit-Monday, at Lichfield, with more than its usual ceremonies. The origin of it was a "Court of Array or View of Men and Arms," in existence long anterior to the Charter of Incorporation of the City, which had its first establishment in the reign of King Edward the Second, in the year 1387, so that the festival cannot be less than 500 years old! In the olden times, processions were made by the public officers of the city, and the dezeners (constables) of each ward bore tutelary saints, for which are now substituted posies, or emblems of their trade.

The origin of this mixture of a religious and military custom, which is very ancient in this city, has been variously explained. It is most probable that the Campus Martius gave rise to this practice, which was an annual assembly of the people upon May day, when they confederated together to defend the kingdom against all foreigners and enemies, as mentioned in the laws of Edward the Confessor. Until within the last thirty years, the procession was a great feature of the day; but since then, and up to the last three or four years, the "Bower" had not maintained its celebrity, but increased vigour, and the entire support of the civic authorities and the principal inhabitants, brought it into new life, and this year was entirely successful.

At an early hour in the morning the bells of the different churches were ringing, and the streets were decorated with triumphal arches, and the roofs of the houses gaily decked with laurels and flags. The railway trains from Nottingham, Leicester, Derby, Birmingham, Dudley, Walsall, the Potteries, and all parts upon the London and North-Western line, deposited their myriads of people at the Lichfield stations; and there could not have been less than 20,000 persons conveyed into the city by these and other conveyances.

The procession, at eleven o'clock, made its appearance through the great gateway of the handsome Guildhall, amid the firing of the bells from the adjoining belfry of St. Mary's Church. This proceeded in the following order:—

Constables with Halberds
Tabor and Pipe, decorated with Ribbons
Tom Fool and Maid Marian
Morris Dancers dancing Sarabands, clashing their Staves
Two Men with Banners
Herald on Horseback, in full suite
The City Arms
Esquire on Horseback, in full suite
Full Band of Music
Police
Men with Banners
Wombwell's Brass Band
A KNIGHT OF LICHFIELD,
Tem. Richard III., in Bataille arais, bearings

Up Bore-street, St. John-street, Bird-street, Market-street, St. Mary's-square (round Johnson's house and statue), Tamworth-street, on to the Greenhill, where, according to custom, a good old English fare was partaken of in the gaily ornamented "Bower." The healths of the Mayor, R. Greene, Esq., and the "Knyghte," having been drunk, the Mayor (John P. Dyott, jun., Esq.) toasted the inauguration of the festival, and gave "Success to trade and the supporters of this ancient Bower." The authorities then returned with the procession to the Guildhall. The opening ceremonies having been duly performed, and the "Court of Array" proclaimed, Wombwell's menagerie, Holloway's and Douglas's, and many other shows now besought the holiday and pleasure seekers, and the life and bustle of the Bower set in.

The Committee and the posies, with bands of music, perambulated the city all day long, calling at the houses of the principal citizens to invite them to the Bower, and taste their Staffordshire ale and old-fashioned dry port wine.

The magnificent Gothic Cathedral, which had been kindly ordered by the Dean to be set open all day, was a great attraction to thousands of enthusiastic admirers; while the beautiful Stowe Valley and far-famed Borrow Cop had an abundance of admirers. The weather was, on the whole, extremely favourable, and all classes co-operated in the enjoyment of this old and valued festival, affording an amusement to the people of the good, time-honoured, and purely English character.

on hys Banderolle ye Cross of Sainte George;
hys hors rich with Trappings
The High Constables
Chief Superintendent of Police
The High Sheriff
City Police
Gaoler and Sheriffs' Officer
City Crier
Sergeants-at-Mace
The Magistrates
The Town-Clerk
Citizens and Bower Committee
Men with Banners
Police, &c. &c

THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR

WHITSUNTIDE HOLIDAYS.

THE SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—A far greater number of passengers left the terminus on the Waterloo-road on Monday last than has been known to travel on the line since its opening. Excursion tickets were issued at half fares to almost every station on the line. Before twelve o'clock at noon upwards of 2000 persons paid to go to Hampton Court station, whilst many thousands availed themselves of the cheapness of the fares to Richmond, Kew, and Twickenham. The traffic during the day to Windsor was greater than on any previous occasion. The excess of traffic was not confined to the short or pleasure lines, but an immense number went to Southampton, Gosport, Portsmouth, and other distant stations. To meet this excess over the ordinary traffic special trains were despatched at certain intervals, and, with the exception of the extra work to the guards, porters, and officials of the railway, and a little extra pushing and squeezing upon the platform, every thing passed off remarkably well.

THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—The directors of this company, in order to cater for the amusement of the holiday folks, issued excursion tickets from Paddington to Reading at remarkably low fares, viz. third-class, there and back, at 3s. This had the effect of drawing vast crowds of the inhabitants from London into Berkshire; whilst some thousands of the country folks, on the other hand, anxious to see London, came by the cheap trains, and at once set off to visit some of the most popular places of amusement.

THE BRIGHTON AND SOUTH COAST RAILWAY.—Excursion trains, on a most extensive and unprecedented low scale, were run on this line during Monday. The announcement of from "London to Brighton and back for 3s. 6d." attracted such an immense concourse of persons as was never before seen waiting at London to visit that popular watering-place. Trains of vast extent were, however, provided for the accommodation of the public.

THE GRAVESEND RAILWAY.—From the hour of opening the doors of the terminus of this railway on Monday, an immense crowd besieged the place, anxious to pay a visit to famous old Gravesend and its many attractions. To meet the accommodation of the public, extra trains were run at stated intervals, and each succeeding hour or half-hour discharged such countless crowds as have been rarely seen in the town.

The same state of things occurred with little modification on Tuesday, and in some degree on Wednesday.



SERGEANTS AT MACE.

SWORD BEARER.

CRIER.

LICHFIELD "GREENHILL BOWER."

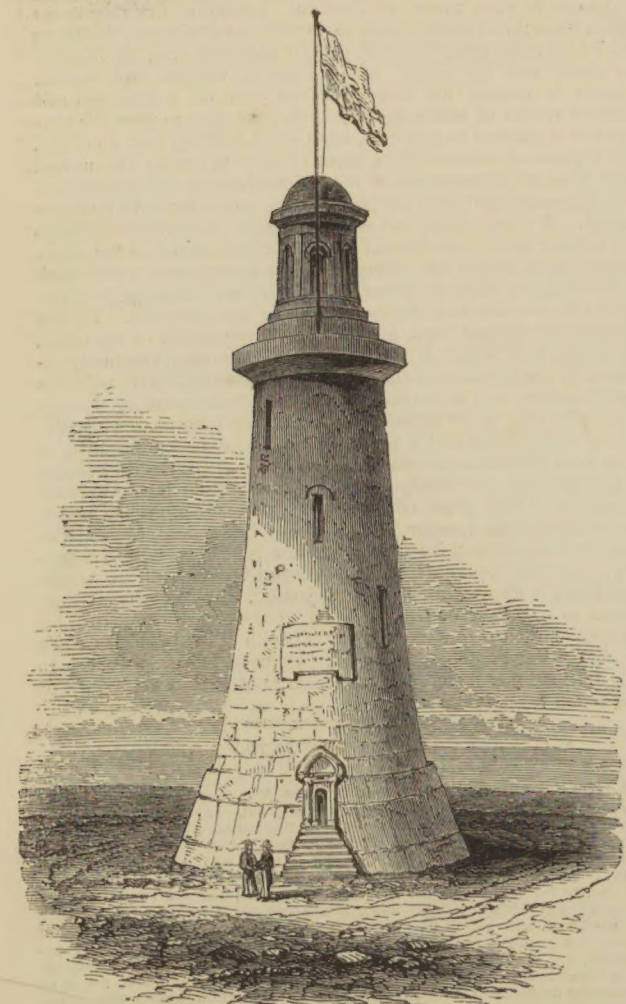
LICHFIELD "GREENHILL BOWER."—THE MORRIS DANCERS



PROCESSION UP HOAD-HILL, THE SITE OF THE MEMORIAL.

TESTIMONIAL TO SIR JOHN BARROW, BART.

ON Wednesday week, the 15th inst., the foundation-stone of the Barrow monument was laid, with great ceremony, on the Hill of Hoad, near Ulverston. At an early hour, the bells of St. Mary's Church rang merrily, and above the Town Bank (associated with the early life of Sir John Barrow) waved the national flag, sent from the Admiralty-office for the occasion. The town, as early as eight o'clock, presented an animated appearance: some hundreds of the inhabitants might then be seen congregated in groups in every quarter, which, as the day advanced, were swelled by thousands more, who flocked in from the surrounding neighbourhood, to wait the formation of the procession.



MEMORIAL TO SIR JOHN BARROW, BART.

It began to move at about one o'clock, under the direction of Sergeant-Major Bates (W.), of the Duke of Lancaster's Own Yeomanry Cavalry, in the following order:—

- Superintendent Davidson, and the members of the Ulverston Constabulary.
- The Ulverston Brass Band.
- The Pensioners, Naval and Military.
- The Members of the various Friendly Societies of the Town, with the Flags, Banners, and Emblems of the different Orders, arranged according to seniority, viz.:—
- The Union Friendly Society.
- The Morecambe Lodge of the Independent Order of Oddfellows.
- The Lightburne Star Lodge (branch) of the Independent Order of Oddfellows.
- The Furness Star Lodge of the Grand United Order of Oddfellows.
- The Friendship, Love, and Truth Lodge (branch) of the Grand United Order of Oddfellows.
- The Band of the Messrs Salmon.
- The Scholars of the Public Schools, arranged also according to seniority, headed by their Masters and Teachers, as follows:—
- The Town Bank Scholars (day).
- The Town Bank Scholars (Sunday).
- The National Scholars (day).
- The National Scholars (Sunday).
- The Wesleyan Scholars (Sunday).
- The Independent Chapel Scholars (Sunday).
- The Roman Catholic Scholars (day and Sunday).
- The Ulverston Union Workhouse Scholars.
- The Regimental Band of the 52nd Light Infantry.

SIR GEORGE BARROW and MR. JOHN BARROW

and friends, accompanied by the Committee and Subscribers.

Mr. Trimen, the Architect.

Mr. Smith, Contractor for the Works.

Messrs. Brocklebank, bearing Trowel and Level.

The Clergy, Magistrates, and Inhabitants of the Town and neighbourhood.

In this order the procession advanced at one o'clock, proceeding from the Market-place, through King-street, up Soutergate, by the Town Bank School, where it halted, whilst some verses, written by Miss Agnes Strickland, for the occasion, were sung by the children of the Infant School.

At the foot of the Bank, a triumphal arch, decorated with evergreens and flags, had been erected, inscribed, "Be his the palm that merits it;" over which was placed the arms of the Barrow family. Within a few yards, but of smaller dimensions, another was placed over the gateway of the occupation road, leading to Hoad, bearing the motto, "Virtue survives the grave." Flags were also seen flying on the site of the Monument; on the steeple of St. Mary's Church; on the vessels in the port; and upon the straw-roofed cot in which the late Baronet first saw the light. King-street, Market-street, Upper Brook-street, &c., appeared one continuous display of flags, banners, and mottoes.

The procession then advanced by the serpentine road to the summit of the Hill of Hoad, in the order shown in the accompanying illustration. This hill has many claims for this mark of respect to be erected on its summit. It was the favourite resort of Sir John in his days of boyhood. The marks of his spade upon the hill bear witness of this, for he was one of those who first laid out the walks and erected a building there, the foundation of which building was only cleared away last summer. From Hoad may be seen the cottage of his birth, at Dragley Beck—the school in which he was educated—the town through which he daily passed to school, and the churchyard in which lay the remains of his parents. The prospect from the summit comprises some of the finest scenery in the Lake district.

The procession having taken ground, and so placed as to give a clear and uninterrupted area round the base of the Monument, the ceremony commenced by the children singing a hymn, written for the occasion, by Mr. John Stanyan Bigg, and set to music by Mr. R. Daniel, organist of the parish church.

Mr. Smith, the builder, in a brief address, presented a beautifully wrought silver trowel, with ivory handle, to Sir George Barrow, together with a bottle containing the several current coins of the realm; also a copy of the *Ulverston Advertiser*; which having been deposited by the son of Sir George Barrow in the cavity prepared for its reception, Sir George proceeded to lay the foundation-stone, assisted by his brother, Mr. John Barrow, amidst the cheers of the multitude. The stone bears the following inscription:—

ON THE 15TH MAY, A.D. 1850,
IN THE 14TH YEAR OF THE REIGN OF
HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY, QUEEN VICTORIA,
SIR GEORGE BARROW, BART.,
AND JOHN BARROW, ESQ., F.R.S.,
DEPOSITED THIS STONE TO RECORD THE
COMMEMORATION OF THE
TESTIMONIAL TO THE LATE SIR JOHN BARROW, BART.
ANDREW TRIMEN, ARCHITECT.

Three times three cheers were then called for, which were given in a most enthusiastic manner.

Sir George Barrow then said—My esteemed friends, I had almost said my fellow townsmen, from the hearty reception I have met with. This is a memorable day for Ulverston. I am here not to assist in raising a family monument only, though I hope that in the duty I am performing, I am obeying one of God's commandments, the first with promise, in honouring my father, but I am here, on the part of the noblemen and gentlemen of England, who are subscribers to the monument, to lay the foundation of a testimonial to record the high sense they entertain of the public worth of your revered townsman and my beloved parent. It is with just pride and real gratitude that I find myself called upon to take so prominent a part in this interesting ceremony; and the more so, as I am assured that you are content that the immediate descendant of your honoured townsman should hold that position which might have been conferred on some eminent person. I rejoice to think that the departed worth of one who was born here will now be brought home, as it were, to your daily memories by the erection of this memorial; and I fervently trust that it may continue for ages an ornament to this beautiful district—a place of resort for its inhabitants and for strangers, where many a tribute of respect will be paid; a beacon for the shipping of the bay, and an encouraging token for the guidance of the rising generation in the paths which lead to honour and renown. My kind friend your excellent pastor will pray for a blessing on this undertaking; but I will offer one petition to the Author of all Good, in which I am sure you will all join:—

O Lord! prosper Thou our work upon us—
Prosper Thou our handy-work.

The Rev. R. Gwilym then delivered an impressive prayer; which was followed by the Lord's Prayer and Benediction.

Soon after the devotional part of the ceremony was concluded, three times three were given for Lady Barrow, which Sir George Barrow acknowledged.

Cheers were then given for Mr. John Barrow; the Lancashire Witches; for Major Davis; the Rev. R. Gwilym; and the Clergy.

Four verses of the 112th Psalm were then sung to the music of the 150th, by the children.

The ceremony concluded by the Regimental Band playing the National Anthem. This band, twenty-four in number, sent forth the most ravishing martial strains, and was certainly one of the great attractions of the day.

Never has the hoary Hill of Hoad witnessed an exhibition so imposing as that which the proceedings presented. The congregated thousands who had gathered from all quarters to witness the ceremony; the troops of bright-eyed children belonging to the various day schools in the town; the members of the different Friendly Societies, each bearing their appropriate badges; the banners of the various orders flaunting in the sunshine; the bursts of martial music that at intervals startled the echoes that slumbered in the surrounding valleys and rural dells—all conspired to form a very impressive scene.

The procession having re-formed, returned by the western side of the hill, on the serpentine paths recently made, egressing by the gate at Oubas Hill; thence by the Canal-head, Sunderland-terrace, Fountain-street, King-street, to the market-place, and dispersed.

The Friendly Societies were afterwards treated to dinner at their several Lodges. The children of the Infant School were regaled by their patron, the Rev. R. Gwilym, at his residence, at Stockbridge; and all the other scholars (with the exception of those of the workhouse) at the National School, in the Eilers. The Workhouse children, at the expense of B. Gilpin, Esq., partook of dinner at the Braddell's Arms Inn, previous to the setting out of the procession; and at its conclusion, after partaking of refreshments at the workhouse, in the evening were regaled by the same gentleman at his cottage at Dragley Beck, and encouraged in a succession of sports in the grounds and meadows there, which were kept up by the party with happy glee till evening.

The company assembled on the Hill of Hoad at the above ceremony were computed by the military gentlemen present at 8000.

In the evening, Sir George Barrow, Bart.; his brother, Mr. John Barrow, F.R.S.; Major Davis, and other friends of the family, were entertained in honour of the event at the Athenaeum Assembly-Room; Bernard Gilpin, Esq., in the chair. There were about eighty guests, and the dinner comprised every delicacy of the season. We regret that our limits will not allow us to report the interesting proceedings.

The design of the Monument is by Mr. Trimen, architect, and consists of a stone tower (a sea-mark), 100 feet in height; by 40 feet diameter at the base. It will stand upon the summit of the Hill of Hoad, which rises abruptly above the town to the height of 450 feet above the level of the sea.

The cottage at Dragley Beck, where Sir John Barrow was born, was visited in the course of the day, as also the Town Bank School.



COTTAGE AT DRAGLEY BECK, IN WHICH SIR JOHN BARROW WAS BORN.

Upwards of £1000 have been subscribed; and the list includes the names of many of the nobility and gentry of the land, together with the most distinguished officers of the Royal Navy.

THE WOOLWICH GARRISON AND THE WHITSUN HOLIDAYS.—A very just and proper order was issued during the latter part of last week, announcing that no permissions would be granted to any of the troops in the garrison to proceed to Greenwich fair during the Whitsun holidays, as several of the men had misconducted themselves when they were permitted to visit Greenwich fair at the Easter holidays. The drills in the garrison were also carried on from three to five o'clock P.M., instead of two to four, and the tattoo roll was beat at eight instead of nine o'clock at the Royal Artillery and Royal Marine barracks. A strong piquet, consisting of one captain, two lieutenants, six sergeants, and one hundred rank and file of the battalion, one lieutenant, two sergeants, and fourteen rank and file of the Royal Horse Artillery, paraded on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday afternoons, and the horses, after parade, were taken to the stable and kept ready saddled, in case their services should be required, or any attempt made to disobey the orders which were issued for the benefit of the men, and to prevent any chance of differences betwixt them and the civilians, should any of the former bad feeling which was shown at Easter continue to exist amongst either party. A sergeant of the Royal Artillery, and a sergeant of the Royal Marines were stationed at each of the stations of the North Kent Railway at Woolwich, and a sergeant of the Royal Artillery and Royal Marines at each of the steam-boat piers. The piquet were stationed on the Greenwich and Woolwich roads, and the whole three days of the fair passed over very orderly, without any attempt on the part of the men of the garrison to disobey the injunctions of their superiors. The officers of the garrison intend to have races on Monday next, and have subscribed liberally for the amusement of the men on that day; and a committee, consisting of Brigade Major Walpole, Royal Engineers, President; Captain Ward, Royal Horse Artillery; Captains Wodehouse and Radcliffe, Royal Artillery; and Captain Hounslow, Royal Marines, has been appointed to award prizes to the men for leaping, running, running in sacks, climbing poles, and other entertaining amusements after the races are over.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, May 26.—Trinity Sunday.
 MONDAY, 27.—Sir Humphrey Davy died, 1829.
 TUESDAY, 28.—Cardinal Beaton assassinated, 1546.
 WEDNESDAY, 29.—Restoration of Charles II., 1660.
 THURSDAY, 30.—Corpus Christi.
 FRIDAY, 31.—Sun rises 3h. 52m., sets 8h. 3m.
 SATURDAY, June 1.—Nicomede.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 1, 1850.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
2 10	2 30	2 50	3 10	3 30	3 50	4 10

FRENCH PLAYS, ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Concentration of Talent.—ON MONDAY EVENING, MAY 27th (for the second time), Alfred de Musset's *Proverbe*, IL FAUT QU'UNE PORTE SOIT OUVERTE OU FERMÉE. Le Comte, M. Lafont; Le Marquis, Mlle. Nathalie. In addition to (for the first time) the amusing Comédie of LES DEUX MENAGES. Principal characters by M. Rogner, M. Lugnet, Mlle. Nathalie, and Mlle. Brasseur. With other entertainments. The favourite Comedy of LE MARI et LA CŒLIPAGNE will be repeated during the week.

The First Performance of the eminent Tragicienne Mlle. RACHEL is definitively arranged for MONDAY, JULY 1st.—Boxes and Stalls may be engaged at Mr. MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 23, Old Bond-street; and at the Box-office of the Theatre, which is open daily, from Eleven till Five o'clock.

PRINCESS' THEATRE.—Mr. J. M. MADDOX, Sole Lessee and Manager, Regent-street.—For the BENEFIT of Messrs. MACFARREN and LODER, on MONDAY EVENING, 27th MAY, 1850, when the following Artists will appear:—Miss Catherine Hayes, Miss Birch, Mlle. Nau, Madame Macfarren, Mrs. Weiss, and Miss Louisa Payne; Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Allen, Mr. Corri, Mr. Lator, Mr. Weiss, and Mr. W. Harrison; Miss Louisa Howard, Miss Saunders, Mr. A. Wigan.

Herr Ernst will perform a solo on the violin; M. Vivier will perform a solo on the horn; Messrs. Benedict, Brinley Richards, W. G. Macfarren, and Osborne will perform a quartet on two pianofortes; Mr. Richardson will perform a solo on the flute.

The Performances will comprise the First Act of Mr. G. A. Macfarren's opera, KING CHARLES THE SECOND; a Concert; the Second Act of Mr. Loder's opera, THE NIGHT DANCERS; and the Extravaganza of THE FIRST NIGHT. Dress Circle, 4s; Upper Circle, 3s; Pit, 2s; Gallery, 1s; Stalls, 6d; Private Boxes, £2 12s 6d, £2 2s, and £1 11s 6d.—Tickets to be had of Mr. Macfarren, 62, Margaret-street, Cavendish-square; and of Mr. Loder, 165, Albany-street; of the principal Music-sellers; and at the Box-office of the Theatre.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and

Manager, Mr. W. BATTY.—Immense success of the Holiday Attraction. Crowded houses to witness the "Afghanistan War" (which upon its revival has been received with the utmost enthusiasm); it will be repeated every evening, in conjunction with the Whitnium

powerful Equestrian Novelties.—MONDAY, MAY 27, 1850, the Entertainments will commence, at Seven o'clock, with the Grand National Military Spectacle, entitled the AFFGHANISTAN WAR; or, the Revolt of Cabul, and British Triumphs in India.—produced on a scale of splendour: a host of auxiliaries, and a Military Brass Band, in addition to the unequalled resources of the theatre.—To be succeeded by an incomparable routine of Batty's popular FEATS in the HIPPODROME, including the elegant exercises of that accomplished artist, Mlle. Gertrude, on the Tight Rope, and La Petite Jeannette, the Infant Prodigy, and her pet Steed "Harebell," whose immitable and interesting performances in the high art of Equitation, à la Valentine, have been nightly greeted with every expression of astonishment and admiration.

—To conclude with a favourite FARCE.—Box-office open from Eleven till Four.—Stage-Manager, Mr. W. WEST.

M. BENEDICT'S GRAND ANNUAL MORNING CONCERT.—Under the immediate Patronage of her Majesty the Queen, H.R.H. Prince Albert, H.R.H. the Duchess of Kent, and their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge.—Mr. BENEDICT begs respectfully to announce, that his ANNUAL CONCERT will take place on the STAGE OF HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE, on FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 21, with the entire Chorus and Orchestra, on which occasion he will be supported by all the eminent artists of that Establishment, including Mesdames Sontag, Freszolini, Parodi, Giuliani, Ida Bertrand, Miss C. Hayes, Signor Garofoli, Calzolari, Bonacore, Celli, Bellotti, F. Labache, and Labache, under the direction of Mr. Balfe. Piano, Messrs. Halle, Osborne, Lindsay Sloper, and Benedict; violin, Messrs. Ernst and Molique; violoncello, Signor Piatzi; and French horn, M. Vivier. Engagements with other distinguished artists are pending. Prices of Admission.—Boxes, Two, Three, and Four Guineas; Pit Stalls, 1s 1s; Pit Tickets, 10s 6d; Gallery Stalls, 3s; Gallery, 3s 6d. Application for Boxes, &c., to be made at the principal libraries, music warehouses, the box-office of Her Majesty's Theatre, and to M. Benedict, 2, Manchester-square.

MR. BRINLEY RICHARDS begs to announce that his

CONCERT will take place on FRIDAY EVENING next, MAY 31, at the Hanover-square Rooms, under the immediate patronage of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge and his Grace the Duke of Newcastle.—Miss Hayes, Miss Birch, Miss Bassano, Miss Messent, Miss Owen, and Madame Macfarren; Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. W. H. Harrison, Mr. W. H. Seignior, Signor Marchesi, and Mena. H. Drury. Conductors, Messrs. Benedict and Lindsay Sloper.—Single Ticket, 7s. Reserved Seats, 10s 6d.—To be had at the Music Shops, and at Mr. Richards', at 31, New Bond-street.

MR. HENRY WYLDE.—The Directors of the BLACK-HEATH CLASSICAL SUBSCRIPTION CONCERTS announce that the THIRD CONCERT will take place on SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 8, when Mr. HENRY WYLDE will perform Mozart's *Quintet in E flat*; Beethoven's *Quintet, Op. 16*; and Beethoven's *Sonata, Op. 10*. The following artists have been engaged for these Concerts, viz.:—Violins, Herr Ernst, Mr. Willy, M. Zerbini; Violas, Mr. Hill, Mr. Westlake; Violoncello, M. Hausmann. Vocal Performers: Mlle. Schiess, Mlle. Durand, Mr. J. Barnett, and Mr. Durand.

LONDON WEDNESDAY CONCERTS, EXETER-HALL.—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5th, will be held the Thirteenth CONCERT, and Last but Two of the Season, when the celebrated vocalist, Mlle. Angri, Herr Stigelli, and the renowned pianist, Herr Dreyschok (his last appearance), will have the honour of their respective appearances. The following artists have been engaged for these Concerts, viz.:—Violins, Herr Ernst, Mr. Willy, M. Zerbini; Violas, Mr. Hill, Mr. Westlake; Violoncello, M. Hausmann. Vocal Performers: Mlle. Schiess, Mlle. Durand, Mr. J. Barnett, and Mr. Durand.

TRAFALGAR.—An Interesting Model of the BATTLE OF TRAFALGAR is NOW EXHIBITING at 163, NEW BOND-STREET, next to the Clarence Hotel, near the Burlington Arcade. The Model has lately been visited by his Grace the Duke of Wellington, Marquis of Anglesea, Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, Sir Edward Colclington, and many officers present at that celebrated engagement.—From Ten in the Morning till Tea in the Evening; brilliantly illuminated.—Admission, One shilling; Children, Half-price.

NILE.—GRAND MOVING PANORAMA of the NILE, comprising all the Monuments of Antiquity on its banks; to which is added the interior of the great rock-cut Temple of Abu Simbel, painted by Messrs. Wilson, Bonacore, and Fabry. Also, a collection of Egyptian and Nubian Curiosities.—Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, daily, at 3 and 8. Stalls, 3s; pit, 2s; gallery, 1s. Children and Schools half price.

COLONEL FREMONT'S OVERLAND ROUTE TO OREGON, TEXAS, AND CALIFORNIA. across the Rocky Mountains, made by order of the United States Government, illustrated by a Grand Moving Painting from Washington City, portraying the thrilling scenes that occurred to Colonel Fremont and party, and Sir William Drummond Stewart and party, while crossing the Rocky Mountains, and discovery of the great Gold Mines, NOW OPEN for public exhibition at the EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly, and exhibited every Morning at a Quarter to Three; Evening, a Quarter to Eight. Admission, 1s; Reserved Seats, 2s. Stalls can be secured.

EXHIBITION OF TULIPS.—HENRY GROOM, Clapham-rise, Florist (by appointment) to her Majesty the QUEEN, and to his Majesty the KING OF SAXONY, respectfully informs the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public, that his superb COLLECTION OF TULIPS is now in FLOWER, and can be VIEWED EVERY DAY, from Nine o'clock until Six, Sunday excepted.—Admission, 1s; Children, half-price.

HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY'S VISIT TO IRELAND.—Illustrated by a Grand Moving Diorama, with some of the most charming scenery in that country, including the lovely lakes of Killarney, by Mr. P. Phillips, now open at the Chinese Gallery, Hyde Park Corner. Daily at 3. Evening at 8. Admission, 1s. Reserved Seats, 2s. An interesting historical record of the event may be had at the Gallery.

LONDON AND SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—Suburban Residences.—Season Tickets, at Reduced Rates, for the Year or for shorter periods to One Month.—For the accommodation of suburban residents, the Directors have lately reduced the rate of SEASON TICKETS, especially for the longer distances, so that persons having daily vocations in London may now live at any of the beautiful spots on this railway within 40 miles of London, and be conveyed in a first-class carriage both ways, daily, at a weekly charge, varying with the distance, from 5s. to 10s. per week.

To give facilities to those whose circumstances compel to have their residences in London to move into the country during the summer months, Season Tickets are now issued at reduced rates for one month.

SCALE OF SEASON TICKETS.

Waterloo	Yearly	6 Months	3 Months	2 Months	1 Month
To or from	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Wandsworth	12 0 0	6 12 0	3 12 0	2 10 0	—
Clapham Common ..	12 0 0	6 12 0	3 12 0	2 10 0	—
Putney	16 0 0	8 5 0	4 10 0	3 3 0	—
Barnes	16 0 0	8 5 0	4 10 0	3 3 0	—
Chiswick	16 0 0	8 5 0	4 10 0	3 3 0	—
Mortlake	16 0 0	8 5 0	4 10 0	3 3 0	—
Kew	16 0 0	8 5 0	4 10 0	3 3 0	—
Wimbledon	18 0 0	9 18 0	5 8 0	3 15 0	2 3 0
Richmond	18 0 0	9 18 0	5 8 0	3 15 0	2 3 0
Brentford	18 0 0	9 18 0	5 8 0	3 15 0	2 3 0
Isleworth	18 0 0	9 18 0	5 8 0	3 15 0	2 3 0
Twickenham	20 0 0	11 0 0	6 0 0	4 4 0	2 8 0
Feltham	20 0 0	11 0 0	6 0 0	4 4 0	2 8 0
Ashford	20 0 0	11 0 0	6 0 0	4 4 0	2 8 0
Honnalrow	20 0 0	11 0 0	6 0 0	4 4 0	2 8 0
Malden	20 0 0	11 0 0	6 0 0	4 4 0	2 8 0
Kingston	22 0 0	12 2 0	6 12 0	4 12 0	2 12 0
Hampton Court ..	22 0 0	12 2 0	6 12 0	4 12 0	2 12 0
Esher	24 0 0	13 4 0	7 4 0	5 0 0	2 16 0
Staines	24 0 0	13 4 0	7 4 0	5 0 0	2 16 0
Weybridge	25 0 0	13 15 0	7 10 0	5 5 0	3 0 0
Addlestone	25 0 0	13 15 0	7 10 0	5 5 0	3 0 0
Chertsey	25 0 0	13 15 0	7 10 0	5 5 0	3 0 0
Woking	25 0 0	13 15 0	7 10 0	5 5 0	3 0 0
Guildford	26 0 0	14 8 0	7 16 0	5 10 0	3 0 0
Godalming	26 0 0	14 8 0	7 16 0	5 10 0	3 0 0
Farnham	26 0 0	14 8 0	7 16 0	5 10 0	3 0 0
Ash	26 0 0	14 8 0	7 16 0	5 10 0	3 0 0

Second-class tickets about 15 per cent. less than the above.

When two or more members of the same family subscribe at the same time, for the same period, and to the same station, a deduction from the above rates will be made on the following scale:—

When two subscribe 10 per cent. reduction.
 " three 15 " "
 " four 20 " "
 " five 25 " "
 " six 30 " "
 " seven 35 " "
 " eight 40 " "
 " nine 45 " "
 " ten 50 " "

Children under 14 years of age to be charged half-price.
 Application for Season Tickets to be made in writing to the Treasurer, A. Morgan, Esq., York-road offices.
 The places enumerated, it will be observed, include the most beautiful suburban neighbourhoods of London.
 York-road, May 1, 1850.
 By order, WYNDHAM HARDING, Secretary.

MR. ALBERT SMITH has the honour to announce that he will give a Literary, Pictorial, and Musical ENTERTAINMENT, at WILLIS'S ROOMS, on TUESDAY EVENING NEXT, the 28th instant, entitled

THE OVERLAND MAIL;
 being a Reminiscence of Travel on the route from Suez to Boulogne, via the Desert, Cairo, the Pyramids, the Nile, Malta, Marseilles, and Paris. The illustrations have been painted, from Original Sketches, by Mr. W. Beverley. No money will be taken at the doors.
 Tickets, 2s. 6d. each; Stalls, 5s.; to be had only at Saxe's Royal Library, St. James's-street. The doors will be opened at Eight o'clock, and the Entertainment will commence at Half-past Eight precisely.

LOVE'S ENTERTAINMENTS.—POLYPHONISM EXTRAORDINARY.—These celebrated Entertainments will be delivered, on TUESDAY, MAY 28, at the PUBLIC HALL, OUNDE; on Wednesday, May 29, at the Assembly-Rooms, Melton Mowbray; on Thursday, May 30, at the Assembly-Rooms, Loughborough; on Friday, May 31, at the Town-Hall, Wellington; and on Saturday, June 1, at the Newburgh-Rooms, Brighton. Doors open on each occasion at Eight, begin at a Quarter past Eight. Reserved Seats, 3s.; First-class Seats, 2s.; Second-class, 1s. Books containing programmes of the Entertainment, Memoir of Mr. Love, with an Explanation of the Phenomena of Polyphony, &c., to be had at the doors, price Sixpence.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—During this week the ALPINE SINGERS will perform several of their National Airs, daily at Four, and in the Evenings at Half-past Eight. Dr. Bachoffner's SECOND LECTURE on the PHILOSOPHY OF SCIENTIFIC RECREATION, with OPTICAL EFFECTS, daily at Two, and evening Non-Parquet Lecture, on ELECTRICITY by J. H. Pepper, Esq., on the CHEMISTRY OF HYDROGEN, with special reference to its application for conveying by Balloons Pyrotechnic and other Signals to Sir John Franklin, daily at a quarter-past Three, and every Evening at Eight. DISSOLVING VIEWS, illustrating the Arctic Regions and Ceylon; also Views of London in the 16th Century, and as it now is. DIVER and DIVING-BELL, &c. &c.—Admission, 1s; Schools, Half-price.

THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS in WATER-COLOURS.—THE SIXTIETH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of this Society is NOW OPEN at their GALLERY, 53, FILL MALL, nearly opposite St. James's Palace, Daily, from 9 till dusk. Admission, 1s.

THE LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK issues CIRCULAR NOTES for the use of Travellers and Residents on the Continent. These notes are payable at every important place in Europe, and thus enable a traveller to vary his route without inconvenience. No expense is incurred; and, when cashed, no charge is made for commission. These notes may be obtained at the Head Office of the London and Westminster Bank, in Lombury; or at its branches—viz. 1, St. James's-square; 214, High Holborn; 3, Wellington-street, Borough; 87, High-street, Whitechapel; and 4, Stratford-place, Oxford-street. J. W. GILBERT, General Manager.

NEW LIFE TABLES.

THE ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY. Bartholomew-lane, London. Capital, £1,000,000 Sterling.—Established 1824.

Security, the large invested Capital, and the personal responsibility of upwards of One Thousand Shareholders.

The Board, with a view of giving increased facilities to the Public in the transaction of Life Business, have directed the construction of various Tables in addition to those they had previously in use. These Tables are—1. Table of Rates of Premium. 2. Table on Increasing and Decreasing Scales. 3. Tables subject to a Limited Number of Annual Payments. 4. Tables for Endowment Assurances.

No entrance fees are charged. The Assured may proceed to any part of Europe without the usual rates. A Commission to Solicitors and Agents in actual service, are taken at extra Premium. The Lives of Naval and Military Officers, not in actual service, are taken at the usual rates. A Commission to Solicitors and Agents in actual service, are taken at extra Premium. The Lives of Naval and Military Officers, not in actual service, are taken at the usual rates. A Commission to Solicitors and Agents in actual service, are taken at extra Premium.

Prospectuses, with Tables of Rates and full particulars, will, on application, be forwarded by post, or may be obtained at the Head Office, 1, Bartholomew-lane, London; at the Office of the Company, 55, George-street, Edinburgh; and at their various agencies in England, Scotland, and Ireland. * * * Loans on the Deposit of Unencumbered Policies of the Company are made, and their value, without legal exception, is received by the FIRE ASSURANCE, as accepted at Home at the usual rates. The Company prosecute both Fire and Life Assurances Abroad on reasonable terms. A. HAMILTON, Secretary. F. A. ENGELBACH, Actuary.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

AN ARTIST.—The large views published with the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, may be had as follows:—London and Rome, 1s each; Paris and Edinburgh, 2s each.

C H R. Dulwich.—Either will be morning dress for the Horticultural Society's *Fetes CUE*, Belfast.—See Mingaud's "Treatise on Billiards."

AMICUS, Bradford.—The admission to the Great Exhibition of 1851 has not yet been fixed. A DE TIER, H. Hand.—Address, the agent, 97, Newgate-street.

S G D.—This is the name of the artist of Mr. H. B. Brown.

B C B, Bristol, should write to the publishers. Normal, as applied to schools, is elementary. Abnormal is irregular, deviating from nature.

ARTE VEL MARTE.—Interest at the Horseguards or Ordnance offices.

ALPHEA, Throgmorton-street.—Johnson gives "Monarchical."

R B, Leeds, is thanked, but we have no room for the paragraph.

A O Y, Islington.—By the regulations, published last week, persons desirous of admission to the Library of the British Museum are to send in their applications in writing, specifying their christian and surnames, rank or profession, and places of abode, to the principal librarian (Sir H. Ellis), or, in his absence, to the secretary; or, in his absence, to the senior under-librarian, who will immediately admit, or lay their applications before the next meeting of the trustees. Every person applying is to produce a recommendation satisfactory to a trustee, or an officer of the establishment. Applications defective in this respect will not be attended to. We cannot inform A O Y as to the Thames bed dispute.

ROSE D'AMOUR.—"Richard's" himself again." is one of Gibber's additions to the text of Shakespeare.

A JERSEY SUBSCRIBER should order the Saturday's edition of our journal.

A V, Chatham.—The view, though very fine, has, we think, been too often engraved to be again attractive.

D L B.—The first number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS appeared May 14, 1842.

A S, Altham, Limerick.—Mr. notice of the Royal Academy Exhibition will be resumed next week.

A SUBSCRIBER, Durham.—We do not possess Dr. Guggenbühl's address.

A SUBSCRIBER, Greenwich.—The works of J. E. L. are published by Longman and Co. G W, Lombard-street.—The marble arch at Buckingham Palace is said to have cost £80,000; including the statue for the arch, which, it was said, was to cost £75,000.

GORDON.—We had rather not give the recommendation in question.

JUSTITIA.—£100 a year is a good salary for a church organist.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER AND A CLERICAL READER.—Received.

V C.—"Galignani's Guide to Paris." There is a "History of Paris," in 3 vols, 8vo.

S H J, Greenwich.—We intend to engrave the interior of the monument.

A B.—We should say by joint means; but we are not in the secret.

F G B.—We think at Drury-Lane Theatre. Barry Cornwall's "Life of Keats" will decide.

AN ORIGINAL SUBSCRIBER, Glossop.—Apply respecting the new American Churn to the agent for its sale, at 97, Newgate-street.

B H N, Pockham.—The vacancies are filled up as they occur.

A G.—The work in question may be had of any bookseller.

R R, Lower Tooting, and T. L. near Dunfermline.—We cannot advise you.

VERAX.—Mr. Power, the comedian, was a native of Ireland. According to St. Patrick's own "Confession," he was born at Bonavon Tabernie, supposed to be the town of Kilpatrick, at the mouth of the Clyde, Scotland, between Dumbarton and Glasgow.

B S G.—Apply at Highley's, medical bookseller, Piccadilly.

OMEGA, Tring.—Camellia is the correct name of the genus of greenhouse shrubs, natives of China and Japan, or of corresponding climates in the north of India, whence they have been introduced into Europe.

S R S, Eastbourne, is thanked, but we have no room for the sketches.

VICTOR, Waterford.—Passports are still requisite in France.

X Y Z.—Apply with the Portraits to Mr. Farrer, Wardour-street, Soho.

STELTUS.—See the "Handbook of Games," just published by Bohn.

P S G.—See Montgomery Martin's work on the British Colonies.

A A C, Portland Town.—See a little work on the National Debt and the Funds, published by Wilson, Royal Exchange.

CHEVRON, Dunmore.—We have not received the Sketch.

CORALLIUM.—We cannot inform you.

D of Birmingham, has been misinformed.

F B, Ipswich.—A passport is indispensable.

H W J, Davenport.—"French as it is Spoken."

J H W, Chatteris.—We think not.

Several notices to Correspondents are deferred for want of space.

*** We have received £20 from Mrs. E. Collis, of Westow-hill, Norwood, to be distributed among the distressed Nail-makers in the Midland Counties; and the money will be forwarded for distribution to any accredited person who will apply by letter for the same.

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.—We are compelled, by press of illustrations of the News of the Week, to defer our Engravings from Pictures at the Royal Academy until next week, when they will appear in

A SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS.

THE COLDSTREAM GUARDS.—Next week we shall illustrate the Bicentenary Festival of the Officers of the Coldstream Guards, given at St. James's Palace on Wednesday. At the same time we shall engrave the Entertainment given on the above day, at the Portman-street Barracks, to the non-commissioned officers and privates of the regiment.

BOOKS, &c. RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

The Budget, by J. Samuda.—Alphonso Barbo, a tragedy.—Gorham on the Efficacy of Baptism.
 Music.—The Ada Mazurka.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1850.

The Overland Mail brings intelligence of the death of Tao Kwang Emperor of China, a victim to the barbarous funeral ceremonies of his country. He is succeeded by his son Tih Chu. In the present state of the world, the death of such a Potentate is an event of little importance beyond the confines of his own territories; though it is supposed that the accession of a new Monarch will lead to the installation of a more intelligent minister than has lately held power in the Celestial Empire, in the person of Keying. Keying is in favour of the legalisation of the opium trade, and of a more extended intercourse between China and Europe. It is to be hoped, whatever may be his views upon the opium traffic, that he has both the will and the power to relax the jealous severity with which the Chinese Government and people have hitherto shut themselves out from the more advanced civilisation of the world. But whatever be his views or means, China will not always be allowed to remain in the stunted and stagnant state in which she has been held for centuries. Events are proving too great and too rapid in their march, even for Chinese prejudice and obstinacy to resist. The day seems to be approaching when the

all but hermetically sealed interior of that vast empire, as well as of the rich and populous islands of Japan, will be laid bare to the scrutiny of the European and American mind, and to the influence of European and American trade. The discovery of the rich treasures of California has already operated to some extent upon the sluggish nature of the Chinese. Some hundreds of them have found their way to the "diggings," and are said to be among the most ardent of the immigrants—a proof that even they are not so utterly self-sufficient and "self-contained" as to be able to resist those golden attractions which exercise such powerful sway over other people. The rapid increase of population in California, and the establishment on the shores of the Pacific, in close and convenient proximity to China and Japan, of an active, growing, restless, and enterprising Anglo-Saxon state, will inevitably lead, sooner or later, to a break-up of the old exclusiveness of the "Celestial" people, and their, if possible, still more exclusive and jealous brethren of Japan. The sharp-sighted men of the West have already begun to calculate and to speculate upon the chances of finding or making a trade in that direction, and of opening up those long-hidden regions. By fair means or by foul, they will succeed. Brother Jonathan, who is always pushing on to the westward, cannot fail to push westward from California. He will then find himself in the East, in face of an empire that has no more right, in the eyes of such enterprising and go-ahead folks as he, to shut itself up within itself like a tortoise in its shell, than, in the eyes of the same kind of people, a man has to shut himself up in his own house in a village, and refuse all intercourse with his neighbours. His neighbours will look in upon him, whether he likes the intrusion or not; and if he refuse to receive them graciously, will pick a quarrel with him. Hitherto, these great and jealous Oriental states have been without neighbours who could do them any violence in this respect. Great Britain has had a longing, and has made an attempt, to look in upon them; but she has laboured under the disadvantage of extreme distance. But the Californians are settled in the most convenient spot for this purpose, and will some fine day make an exploration of the flowery land and the adjacent islands, or belie their instincts and their origin. The great Eastern empires will not be for ever able to withstand either the curiosity or cupidity of the men of the "diggings," especially when the new state shall have become more fully organised and peopled. The settlers of California will not be slow in acquiring the knowledge that trade with such empires may be made more profitable than the washings of the "placers." The discussions in the American press show that Brother Jonathan, in his youthful audacity and vigour, has already turned his serious attention to the subject. He calculates that in his own interest first of all, and in the interest of civilization afterwards, it will soon become his duty to let the daylight into these benighted regions. It will be strange if such be the result of the discovery of the gold of California; but the result is highly probable, nevertheless. Should it occur, there can be no doubt that it will be highly useful to the Chinese

COURT AND HAUT TON.

DEPARTURE OF THE COURT FOR OSBORNE.

Her Majesty the Queen, we rejoice to announce, has perfectly recovered from her recent *accouchement*, and with the infant Prince continues to enjoy excellent health.

On Tuesday morning, at half-past nine o'clock, the ceremony of churching her Majesty was performed in the private chapel at Buckingham Palace, by the Hon. and Rev. Gerald Wellesley, her Majesty's domestic chaplain. His Royal Highness Prince Albert and the Dowager Lady Lyttelton were present. In the course of the morning, her Majesty and the Prince Consort walked in the gardens of Buckingham Palace, and subsequently received a visit from his serene Highness the Prince of Leiningen.

On Wednesday afternoon, the Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, the Princess Alice, the Princess Helena, the Princess Louise, and the infant Prince, and attended by the Countess of Gainsborough, Lady in Waiting; Hon. Caroline Cavendish, Maid of Honour in Waiting; the Master of the Household; General Wemyss, Equerry in Waiting; Lieut.-Col. Francis Hugh Seymour, Equerry in Waiting to Prince Albert; and Mr. Birch, left town for Osborne Palace, Isle of Wight. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness were conducted to their carriage by the Lord Steward, the Lord Chamberlain, the Master of the Horse, the Vice-Chamberlain, Lord Waterpark, Lieut.-Col. the Hon. C. B. Phipps, Viscount Clifden, Colonel the Hon. A. N. Hood, Colonel Wyld, Captain Francis Seymour, and Lieut.-Col. the Hon. A. Gordon. The august party went from Buckingham Palace in five carriages to the Nine Elms station, and travelled by a special train on the London and South-Western Railway to Gosport, from whence they crossed to Osborne in the *Fairy Royal* steam yacht.

During the week her Majesty has received visits from the Duchess of Kent, the Duchess of Gloucester, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duchess d'Orleans, and the Prince de Joinville, the Duke and Duchess de Nemours; and on Monday her Majesty granted Lord John Russell an audience at Buckingham Palace.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent arrived at Osborne on Thursday, on a visit to the Queen and the Prince Consort.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by Viscount Clifden, Captain Francis Seymour, and Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. A. Gordon, honoured the Earl of Rosse with a visit on Saturday evening, at the noble Earl's levee, as President of the Royal Society.

THE QUEEN OF THE BELGIANS.—Her Majesty the Queen of the Belgians took leave of the Queen and Prince Albert on Wednesday, and quitted Buckingham Palace at twelve o'clock, attended by the Countess Van der Straten (Dame du Palais) and Colonel de Moerkerke, for Clarence House, St. James's, where her Majesty partook of luncheon with her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, and afterwards left, at half-past one o'clock, for London-bridge terminus, proceeding to St. Leonard's, attended by her suite.

FASHIONABLE ENTERTAINMENTS.

The Marchioness (Dowager) of Downshire gave a grand banquet on Monday evening, at the family mansion in Grosvenor-street, to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester and a select party. Her Royal Highness arrived in a sedan chair shortly before seven o'clock, attended by Lady Georgiana Bathurst and Colonel the Hon. A. Liddell. There were assembled to meet her Royal Highness, the Duke of Cleveland, the Marquis of Ely, the Earl and Countess Talbot, Viscount Combermere, the Dowager Lady Cowley, Lord Sandys, Lord Marcus Hill, Lord Redesdale, Lord and Lady Edwin Hill, Lady Charlotte Chetwynd, and Colonel and Lady Mary Wood. Later in the evening her Ladyship received a select circle to meet the Royal Duchess.

Lady Combermere assembled the *élite* of the aristocracy on Friday last, at her beautiful mansion in Belgrave-square. His Grace the Duke of Wellington was among the earliest to pay his respects to the noble Viscountess, and about 300 leading members of the aristocracy were present at the *réunion*. Mademoiselle Anichini was in attendance during the evening, and delighted the company by her exquisite performance of several vocal *morceaux*.

Her Majesty the Queen of the Belgians and her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent went to Kew on Monday, and paid a visit to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge. On Saturday her Majesty, accompanied by the Duchess d'Orleans, paid a visit to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, at Gloucester-house.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester received her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge and a select party at dinner on Thursday, at Gloucester-house. The Royal Duchess afterwards received a small evening party.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge returned to town on Tuesday, from the Royal Military College, at Sandhurst. The Royal Duke paid a visit to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, at Gloucester-terrace, in the afternoon. The Duke and Duchess of Cambridge have taken up their residence at Cambridge House for the season.

The Duke of Beaufort, who has lately been suffering from severe indisposition, is, we are happy to learn, convalescent. His Grace is still at Badminton, and contemplates joining the yeomanry at Bristol next week.

The Marquis of Lansdowne (Lord President) arrived in town on Thursday, from his residence at Richmond.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Worcester have arrived in Berkeley-square from Badminton.

The Earl and Countess Fortescue have returned to town from Malta.

The Earl and Countess Brownlow and the Ladies Cust have arrived in Belgrave-square from Belton-house, near Grantham, for the season.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NEGRO EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the Ladies' Society for Promoting the Early Education and Improvement of the Children of Negroes and of People of Colour was held on Monday, at Willis's Rooms; the Marquis of Cholmondeley in the chair. The report stated that the agricultural and commercial affairs of the West Indies seemed on the verge of ruin. Many opulent proprietors were utterly reduced to penury, their once flourishing estates abandoned and left uncultivated, and their labourers compelled to seek occupation elsewhere. The Colonial Legislature was forced to curtail or, in many instances, altogether withdraw, the supplies which were voted for the support of the schools in their respective islands. The immediate consequence which resulted was, that many large and long-established schools were broken up. The committee had to record that the state of the West Indies was somewhat less gloomy and disheartening than at that time. In some of the islands, as well as at home, there was a gratifying reaction in favour of negro education. The society's annual meetings and sermons had tended to create a feeling of interest, as well as cause an additional support to be given. The last annual meeting had led to the formation of a North-West London Branch Association. The committee had been enabled to afford efficient aid to one school in Bahama, to a second in Nevis, to a third in Antigua. The number of schools which had received aid from this society amounted to 110, and the subscriptions which had been received since August last were £1100.

ABORIGINES PROTECTION SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the Aborigines Protection Society was held on Monday at Crosby Hall. The report stated that the condition of the Red-River Indians under the jurisdiction of the Hudson's Bay Company continued to engage the solicitude of the committee, who experienced much gratification in receiving proofs that their exertions in abatement of grievances are appreciated by the Red-River native settlers, whose local committee had addressed to the society a formal letter of thanks. Eske-Pake-Koose, Chief of the Chippewa nation, of whose lands the Red-River colony, embracing 100,000 square miles, originally formed part, has likewise forwarded to the society, for presentation to the Queen, his petition, than which no remonstrance against injustice and oppression can be more dignified. A copy of that petition has been placed in the hands of Lord John Russell, and steps are being taken to solicit her Majesty's attention to its prayer. The Right Reverend Doctor Anderson, Bishop of Rupert's Land, had promised to second the exertions of the society, whose objects, he said, commended themselves warmly to him, and consented to correspond with the secretaries. With respect to the Exposition of the Works of all Nations, the committee had communicated with the council of management, with a view to secure the exhibition of specimens of aboriginal manufactures, and were rejoiced to learn that the council entertained the intention of admitting them, and had already solicited contributions from trading companies and missionary societies. On the motion of the Rev. J. Burnett the report was adopted. It appeared, from the statement of accounts up to the close of the year 1849, that the receipts amounted to about £269 12s. 5d., and the expenditure to £319 12s. 5d., showing a deficit of about £50.

ROYAL GENERAL ANNUITY SOCIETY.—FLORAL FETE AND FANCY BAZAAR.—On Wednesday this society, which was established in 1827, for the purpose of allowing annuities to decayed merchants, bankers, professional men, master manufacturers, tradesmen, their widows and clerks, and to single female daughters of persons belonging to such classes of society, held a grand floral *fête* and fancy bazaar at the Hanover-square Rooms, for the benefit of the funds of the institution, but more particularly to promote the building and endowment of an asylum for the aged. The suite of rooms appropriated for the occasion were most beautifully decorated with flags, banners, and tastefully ornamented drapery; around were arranged the stalls, twenty in number, upon which were displayed a most elegant and tasteful assortment of fancy needlework, drawings, &c.; while in another apartment was a collection of nearly 1000 plants, for the most part bearing blossoms, which had been supplied for sale by Mr. J. H. Tuck, of Sloane-street (her Majesty's florist); amongst them were some splendid specimens of *Aspidistra indica*, *Gardenia*, *Hydrangea*, &c. Among the ladies who presided at the respective stalls were the Duchess of Argyll, Lady Charlotte Dunsin; the Countesses Gray, Talbot, Craven, Lichfield, Gainsborough, and Antrim; Ladies Fanny Howard, R. Grosvenor, Abinger, and Buxton; Viscountess Drumlanrig, the Hon. Mrs. Ives, &c. From the opening the doors at one o'clock, until the close, at six, there was a continued flow of carriages, and the rooms were crowded with fashionable company. At the conclusion of the *fête* Mr. Aldrich, the secretary, announced, that, notwithstanding the unfavourable weather, the receipts had been £151 1s. The *fête* was continued on Thursday and Friday.

LONDON PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY.—The anniversary festival of this

useful charity took place on Wednesday, at the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street; Lord Dudley Coutts Stuart, M.P., in the chair; supported on the left by the Hon. E. H. Stanley, M.P.; on the right by the Prince Ladislaus Czartoryski, &c. About sixty gentlemen sat down to dinner. The amount of donations and subscriptions received during the evening was nearly £260. From the report, it appeared that, from the 1st January, 1847, to the end of March, 1849, upwards of 18,000 tickets for 4lb. loaves of bread and 56lb. of coals were issued; and since December last, upwards of 10,500 tickets, in like manner, have been distributed, free of any expense, to the deserving poor, contractors being appointed in all parts of the metropolis and its suburbs, to suit the convenience of the subscribers and the recipients of their bounty.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—On Wednesday the Royal Agricultural Society of England held a general meeting, at the society's house, Hanover-square, for the election of officers, and the transaction of other business. The Duke of Richmond was elected president for the ensuing year. The report stated—

The council have accepted the invitation of the Royal Commission for the Exhibition of the Works of Industry of All Nations in 1851, to hold a show of cattle in Hyde-park in that year; but, finding that the Royal Commission have included in the arrangements for their own exhibition a department for agricultural implements, the council, with a view of not interfering with this department of the Royal Exhibition, have resolved to omit the implement portion of the society's show in 1851, and to confine their exertions entirely to their show of cattle, as invited by the Royal Commission, and to take every means to render that show interesting as an exhibition of breeding stock. In order to meet this new arrangement for the year 1851, the council have re-adjusted accordingly their districts for the country meetings of the ensuing four years, and have agreed to the following rotation—

1851. Middlesex district, comprising the county of Middlesex.
1852. South-eastern district, comprising the counties of Kent, Surrey, and Sussex.
1853. South Wales district, comprising the whole of South Wales, with the addition of the counties of Gloucester, Hereford, Monmouth, and Worcester.
1854. East-Midland district, comprising the counties of Leicester, Lincoln, Nottingham, and Rutland.

The subjects of artificial manures and their adulteration, the absorption of the soil, &c., occupied the rest of this document. The statement of receipts and expenditure for the past half-year showed that at the end of December, 1849, there was a balance in the bankers' hands of £1042 17s. 11d., and the expenses of the half-year amounted to £5517, minus the amount in the hands of the bankers. The quarterly statement of the funded property showed that 126 life governors had compounded for £50 each, and 744 at £10 each, making a total of receipts from this source of £14,040, of which £2000 was invested in the books, furniture, &c., in the house, and £9996 in the purchase of stock, making altogether £11,996, and leaving to be invested a balance of £2044. That sum they had borrowed from this fund, in consequence of the yearly subscriptions having fallen into arrear. The arrears of subscriptions amounted in the year 1843 to £246; in 1844, to £408; in 1845, to £524; in 1846, to £617; in 1847, to £764; in 1848, to £1030; and in 1849, to £1471; making a total of £5060 up to the end of last year. Then there were the subscriptions due for the current year, which were not yet arrears, and which amounted to £3431.

FOREIGN AID SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this society took place on Tuesday, at the Hanover-square Rooms; the Most Hon. the Marquis of Cholmondeley in the chair. His Lordship opened the proceedings by explaining that the special object of the society was the promotion of the great work of evangelisation on the Continent. The conductors of the society had never deemed it their duty to obtrude their opinions with regard to matters of mere minor religious importance upon their Continental brethren; for whilst they themselves daily appreciated the blessings which they enjoyed in this country, in the bosom of their Established Church, they were anxious to hold out the hand of fellowship to all who made the Bible the basis of their teaching. The Rev. S. Burgess read the report, stating the difficulties this society had encountered since it had entered into relations with the Protestant brethren of the Continent. The benefits of the society were at present almost entirely limited to France and Belgium. In Spain and Portugal the Romish faith still prevailed, but the society had been enabled to maintain their mission at Lisbon. In Belgium they had founded churches and schools which were going on most favourably; but the revolution in France in February, 1848, had shaken the society's finances. During the past year the receipts had amounted to £2506, including a legacy from the late Mr. E. Durant of £200. This was a diminution of the income on that of the preceding year of £360. A report was then read from the branch societies in Lyons and in Belgium, showing the progress which they had made in those districts. The report was adopted, and the meeting was addressed by Messrs. Andez and Pilatte, from France, and Monsieur Anet, who attended as a deputation.

PEACE SOCIETY.—The anniversary of this society took place on Tuesday evening, at Finsbury Chapel, Moorfields; Mr. J. T. Prime in the chair; who gave details of the progress of the society, and stated that its friends had much to congratulate themselves on, especially when they took into consideration the proceedings of the Peace Congress held at Paris. Upwards of one thousand petitions had been presented to Parliament in favour of arbitration instead of war, and, upon the division on Mr. Cobden's motion, eighty-one members were found to vote in favour of it, representing a far larger constituency, both of electors and non-electors, than of the majority who opposed the motion. The society had been in active communication with the friends of peace in Belgium, France, America, and Germany, with a view of turning to a practical account the results of the last congress in Paris. Resolutions, approving the measures taken by the society, were passed.

NATIONAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this society took place on Thursday evening, in St. Martin's Hall; Mr. Benjamin Rotch in the chair. The report stated that the year just closed had been one of great anxiety, from the loss by death of some of the most tried friends to the cause. The receipts for the past year amounted to £342, and the expenses calculated to June next £750, leaving a balance of about £90. Mr. Silk Buckingham moved a resolution to the effect that while the society rejoiced in the progress temperance had made, still they had deeply to regret that so much still remained to be done; and it was hoped that at the forthcoming Exhibition of 1851 a grand demonstration would be made of the sobriety of England. The report was adopted, and a vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the business of the evening.

THE ROYAL CALEDONIAN ASYLUM.—A special general court of this society took place on Thursday, at the hall of the Scottish Hospital, Crane-court, Fleet-street; his Grace the Duke of Buccleuch in the chair. The report stated that the number of boys in the establishment was sixty-one, and of girls fifty. The receipts for the past year were £1825 12s. 9d., while the expenditure for the same period had amounted to £3429, showing an excess of expenditure over the income of £1603. To meet this demand, it had been found necessary to sell permanent stock to the amount of £1750. The report was adopted; and, after some discussion, the meeting separated, with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

ROYAL WESTMINSTER OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL.—On Wednesday afternoon the thirty-third annual meeting of this excellent institution was held in the board-room of the hospital. The Right Hon. the Earl de Grey, in the absence of the Duke of Richmond, who was to have presided, took the chair. The secretary read the report, which was received and adopted; and at its conclusion, at the request of the secretary, the noble chairman opened a letter addressed to the Duke of Richmond. It was from Sir J. Swinbourne, who, after expressing his regret at being unable to attend, stated, that the whole of his property being in land, and wheat from the Baltic selling at 41s. per quarter, he (the Duke) would see the reasons of his inability to make any donation to the inalienable fund. The worthy Baronet, however, concluded by making the liberal donation of £50—(loud cheers)—towards the repairs of the hospital, which are about to be commenced.

ROYAL ORTHOPEDIC HOSPITAL.—The eleventh anniversary of this praiseworthy institution was celebrated on Wednesday, at the Freemasons' Tavern; the Earl of Cardigan in the chair. The usual loyal toasts having been given and responded to, the chairman proposed "The Royal Orthopedic Hospital," and dwelt on the benefits which it had conferred. Various other appropriate toasts were given, after which the secretary read the report, from which it appeared that the average daily attendance of out-patients exceeds 100, the total number in regular attendance being more than 700; the new cases presented weekly from 20 to 40, and the number relieved since the opening being nearly 10,000. Subscriptions to the amount of £1036 were afterwards announced, including £262 10s. from her Majesty for the objects of the institution, and for the purchase of a presentation for his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL.—The anniversary dinner of this institution was held on Thursday, at the London Tavern; his Grace the Duke of Cambridge in the chair, which he vacated at half-past nine, when it was filled by Benjamin Bond Cabell, Esq., M.P. Upward of one hundred gentlemen sat down, including Lord Brougham, Baron de Goldsmid, &c. The noble chairman, in proposing "Prosperity to the Hospital," stated that its expenditure exceeded the income by £500, which was much to be regretted. After the usual toasts, however, the secretary announced subscriptions amounting to upwards of £2100, including £1000 from the Rev. Deacon Morrell.

CITY OF LONDON UNION.—On Tuesday a meeting of the guardians connected with the City of London Union was held at the board-room in Cannon-street; Alderman Gibbs in the chair. A short time ago the City of London guardians received a letter from the Poor-law Commissioners, to the effect that the meat dietary table was too high, and the rations too frequently given, six ounces of cooked meat being allowed to the young and able-bodied paupers four times a week. This being above the Poor-law Commissioners' scale, the guardians were called upon to reduce the scale to five ounces each time, and to restrict the allowance to twice a week. To this the guardians demurred, but subsequently they agreed to allow five ounces to each person, this quantity to be provided three times per week, namely on Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday; fourteen ounces of suet pudding to each male, and twelve ounces to each female, to be supplied every Wednesday for dinner; the supply of cooked meat for the aged and infirm paupers to remain as before, viz. four times per week. Several inmates, finding that they were to be short of one dinner per week, became insubordinate, and threatened to destroy the union if the guardians did not return to the original scale of dietary; but the Poor-law Commissioners having approved of the modified scale, the same was introduced on the 13th of May. Respecting this affair, the following minute was made, read, and agreed to on Tuesday, upon the bringing up of the report of the general committee:—"The dietary ordered for the able-bodied paupers was commenced on Monday, the 13th, and has caused considerable excitement amongst the paupers. We have directed the master to retain the services of four policemen (two at night and two by day) for the present, and to provide further aid in case of need."

COMMEMORATION BANQUET OF THE COLDSTREAM GUARDS.—A magnificent entertainment was given on Wednesday evening, in the Royal banqueting room of St. James's Palace, by the officers of the Coldstream Guards, to celebrate the two hundredth anniversary of the enrolment of that distinguished corps by General Monck. The invitations were necessarily limited

to officers formerly belonging to the regiment, and those still attached to the corps—these forming an aggregate number of about one hundred and fifty gentlemen. The guests assembled in the long gallery, whence, on dinner being announced, they proceeded to the State banqueting-room, an apartment of great magnificence, erected by George IV., and frequently used by the late King William IV., but only once since the death of that monarch, on the occasion of the marriage of her present most Gracious Majesty. Two long tables were arranged on either side of the room, with a cross table, together forming seats for one hundred and forty guests, and exhibiting a magnificent display of the choicest plate. The apartment was superbly illuminated, and when the guests were seated, the effect was extremely grand. Colonel Chaplin, the commanding officer of the regiment, presided; and was supported right and left by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge and his Grace the Duke of Wellington. To the right of the Duke of Cambridge sat the Marquis of Huntley, the Earl of Strathbrooke, and the Right Hon. Fox Maule, M.P. To the left of the Duke of Wellington were seated the Marquis of Westmeath, Lord Frederick Fitzclarence, and Sir James Macdonald, K.C.B.—An entertainment in celebration of the event was also given at the Portman-street Barracks, to the non-commissioned officers and privates of the regiment.—[We shall engrave both these entertainments next week.]

LAW REFORM.—A Royal Commission has just been issued, consisting of Sir John Jervis, Mr. S. Martin, Mr. W. H. Walton, Mr. G. W. Bramwell, and Mr. J. S. Willes, for the purpose of inquiring into the process, practice, and system of pleading in the Superior Courts of Law at Westminster and on Circuit. The evil of useless and expensive process is to be abolished, and the folly which has made "special pleading" a phrase of reproach, is to be corrected.

REGISTERED LETTERS.—On and from the 1st of June next, registered letters will be forwarded through London on Sundays. At present they cannot be forwarded from country post-offices on Saturday nights, because the registration fee is prepaid in money, and not by stamps. After the 1st of June next the registration fee must still be prepaid in money by the public, but post-masters will be compelled to affix stamps of the value of the fee to each registered letter. In all other cases post-masters are strictly prohibited from affixing stamps to letters for the public.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S FETE.—The first of the series of horticultural *fêtes* was given on Saturday last, in the Gardens at Chiswick. Notwithstanding the recent uncertainty of the weather, the grounds looked extremely fresh and beautiful, and the show of flowers was certainly much better than could have been expected. The attendance was very numerous: it was stated that there were between four and five thousand persons present, and these included some of the most distinguished members of the fashionable world. The display as a whole was unusually brilliant for the season of the year, and the dresses of the ladies were quite as gay as if the weather had not been for a long time past so lowering and treacherous. As usual, the instrumental music was one of the chief attractions. There were three full military bands—the Coldstream, First Life Guards, and the Horse Guards (Blue). The general character of the exhibition was excellent. The azaleas and rhododendrons were remarkably fine; but the chief attractions were two specimens of the large Victoria lily, one grown in the garden of the Duke of Northumberland, and the other by the Duke of Devonshire.

MODEL LODGING-HOUSE FOR FAMILIES.—The new model lodging-house, which has been just erected in Streatham-street, Bloomsbury, for the families of the industrious but poorer classes, was opened on Monday, for the inspection of the subscribers and visitors previously to its occupation. Those "Model Houses for Families" are designed for the purpose of carrying out more effectively the original idea of providing good accommodation for the working man, by a society associated under the title of the Labourers' Friend Society, of which Lord Ashley was the prime mover and energetic advocate. The original scheme applied only to unmarried men. The success of the experiment, however, in St. George-street, St. Giles's, for 104 unmarried working men, and one for a large number of single women, in Hatton-garden, induced the promoters to elaborate a scheme adapted to the married class of the population, and the result has been the present most useful building in Streatham-street, Bloomsbury.

ALARM OF FIRE AT ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.—On Thursday morning, at eleven o'clock, some consternation was experienced at St. George's Hospital, Hyde Park Corner, in consequence of an alarm of fire, from some sheets in the laundry having become ignited. Two or three engines were quickly on the spot; but the flames were happily extinguished before their arrival.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK.—The visitors to the Gardens of the Zoological Society on Whit-Monday and Tuesday amounted to upwards of 17,300. The immense variety of the collection of living animals, which the council appear to lose no opportunity of increasing, combined with the beautiful state of the gardens themselves, which are now gay with lilac bloom, evidently afforded the liveliest gratification to the orderly and intelligent multitude who availed themselves of the low price of admission at which this Institution is accessible during the holidays. It is our intention to illustrate some of the most striking novelties in the menageries in our impression of next week.

THE DUKE OF YORK'S COLUMN.—In consequence of a requisition forwarded by Mr. Bedford, the coroner for Westminster, to her Majesty's Commissioners of Woods and Forests, directing their attention to the immediate necessity of erecting an iron protection over the hand-rail on the top of the Duke of York's Column, an order has been given by the authorities to have a light iron railing at once securely fixed, similar to that on the summit of the City Monument on Fish-street-hill.

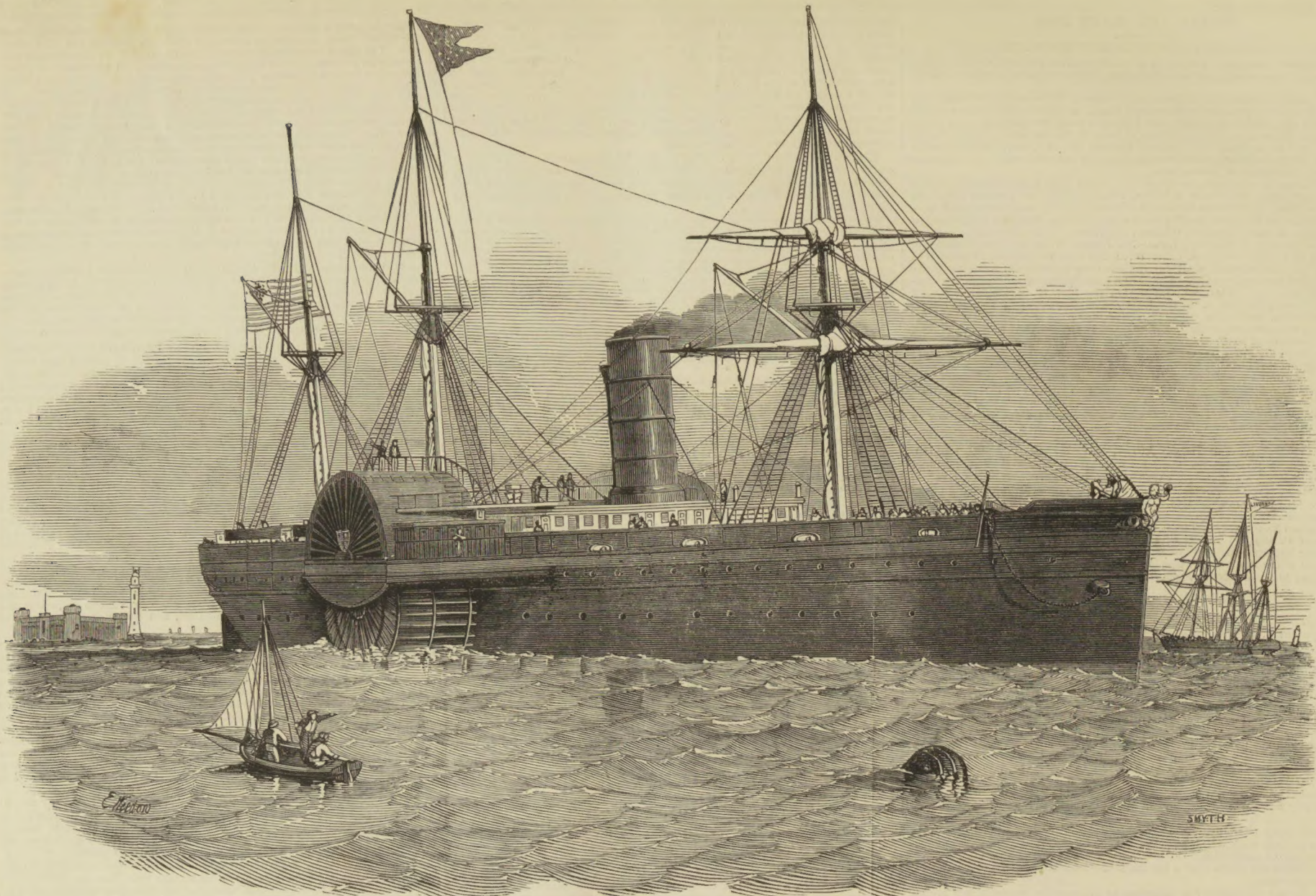
SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—Late on Monday afternoon a frightful and fatal accident befel Captain Henry Whittingham, of the merchant service, for upwards of a quarter of a century in the service of the General Steam Navigation Company. The unfortunate gentleman, it appears, had been transacting some business on Monday at the company's offices, in Lombard-street, and returned on his way home, to Horsleydown, between four and five o'clock. On arriving at Thornton-street, Bermondsey, by some misfortune his foot slipped off the kerb-stone, and he pitched forward on to the carriage-way at the very moment a heavily-laden waggon, drawn by four horses, was passing; and before there was time for the unfortunate gentleman to roll out of the way of the vehicle, the forewheels caught him, and the whole waggon passed over his body. The driver, it seems, was at the head of the leading horse, and was unconscious of the accident till the shrieks of the unhappy man apprised him of his dreadful fate. To prevent it was utterly impossible: the horses were stopped, but, unhappily, too late. Medical aid was instantly obtained, but the fearful injuries he had sustained rendered his case hopeless, and he expired in a few minutes. The deceased was in his 67th year, leaving a widow and eight children to lament his loss. Most of the shipping in the river, as well as the vessels of the General Steam Navigation Company, have had their colours hoisted half-mast high, as a mark of regret at Captain Whittingham's melancholy death. An inquest was held on the body on Tuesday, and a verdict of "Accidental death" was returned. Baron Rothschild has most humanely headed a subscription for the bereaved widow and family. The youngest child is only twelve months old.

On Sunday, owing to the extreme mildness of the weather, and the reduced charges for conveyance, 167,100 persons landed and embarked from the different steamboats plying between Chelsea and Woolwich, exclusive of numbers conveyed to Richmond, Putney, Gravesend, Margate, &c.

On Monday evening, within a few yards of Kensington Old Church, a bricklayer's labourer, named Patrick Barry, while in a state of drunken excitement, quarrelled with his wife because she refused him money, and having given the unfortunate creature a kick on the temple, death almost immediately ensued. He has been arrested and remanded from Hammersmith Police-office, on the charge of murder.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—The births registered in the week ending Saturday, May 18:—Males, 780; females, 710; total, 1490. Deaths during the same period:—Males, 464; females, 416; total, 880. The return shows a rate of mortality which is still less than the average corrected for increase of population, but, at the same time, exhibits a disposition to increase on the low rate of mortality that has been observed during the previous three weeks. A gradual rise is apparent in recent returns; for since the third week of April the numbers have been successively 803, 829, 857, 880. Taking the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1840-49, it appears that last week's mortality was greater than in any corresponding week of 1840-46, but less than in any of 1847-49; and that the actual average of the ten weeks was 868, or, raised in the ratio of population, 947, compared with which latter number the present decrease amounts to 67. Of epidemics, small-pox and scarlatina were fatal respectively in five and 16 cases, and exhibit a low mortality; measles and whooping-cough, which carried off 21 and 36 children respectively, show nearly the average amount. Typhus is also less destructive than usual; it was fatal in 27 cases, but, in the corresponding weeks of ten years, it ranged from 18 to 79, the average being about 38. Five children died of infantile and remittent fever, seven persons of erysipelas, 11 of diarrhoea. At 5, Tindall's-buildings, Gray's-inn-lane, the wife of a baker, aged 45 years, died, on the 11th of May, of English cholera. The place is described by Mr. Holmes, the registrar, as "large, open, thickly inhabited on both sides by Irish families, and having a large sewer at the bottom." It appears that six persons died in the Shoreditch Workhouse, Kingsland-road, between the 10th and 15th of May; and that of these a man sank under "continued fever," a boy under typhus, a woman under diarrhoea (eight days), and two women, one aged 27 years, the other 69, under "constipation and inflammation of the bowels." Last week the deaths of 52 persons were registered from bronchitis, of 63 from pneumonia, and of 14 from asthma; the total deaths in the class which includes these diseases were 145, the corrected average being 124. Besides these, 124 persons died of consumption, the corrected average being 154. At 20, Martha-street, St. George's-in-the-East, a beer-seller, aged 39 years, died of "tubercular disease and caries in the lungs (two or three years)." Mr. H. Rees, the medical man who certified the cause of death, states that "this is the fourth case in his own practice, of sudden death from hæmorrhage, whilst the patients have been apparently improving from taking cod-liver oil." A commercial clerk, of 64 years, died of "mental disorder and exhaustion from refusing to take proper nourishment." No inquest was held in this case. A carrier, aged 50 years, died from "free drinking and hepatic disease (12 months)." Another man, who was of intemperate habits and suffered from delirium tremens, fell with an earthenware pan and cut his thumb, which mortified and caused his death in four days. Of deaths registered in public institutions, 73 occurred in workhouses, 48 in hospitals, 5 in lunatic asylums, and 12 in military and naval hospitals.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—The mean height of the barometer in the week at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, was 29.817 in. The mean temperature 49.2 deg., less than the average of the same week in seven years by 3.2 deg. On three days of the week, namely, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, the mean temperatures were so much as from 6 to 9 degrees below the averages of the several days.



THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIP "ATLANTIC" ENTERING THE MERSEY.

OCEAN STEAM NAVIGATION.

SCARCELY twelve years have elapsed since the great problem of Transatlantic Steam Navigation was solved by the voyages of the *Syrius* and *Great Western*, each of which crossed the Atlantic direct from New York without touching at the Azores, St. John's, or Halifax—notwithstanding the great work was almost proved to be impossible down nearly to the time of its accomplishment. Although this was considered to fairly establish the use of steam-vessels for long voyages, the enterprise received much discouragement; but it has of late acquired such an impetus upon both sides of the Atlantic, that steam intercourse between Europe and the United States promises to be soon almost daily. "We shall, in a week or two," says the *Liverpool Journal* of Saturday last, "have not less than seven or eight distinct lines of steamers, drawing closer the connecting links between the Old World and the New. Cunard's celebrated vessels have won for themselves an enduring reputation; and it will, doubtless, be long ere their rapid voyages and regularity can be surpassed. The

company is now possessed of eight of the finest steamers in the world; and in about three weeks a ninth, the *Africa*, now building at Glasgow, may be expected to enter our river." The *Atlantic* arrived at Liverpool on the 10th inst., the first of six similar vessels to be built for E. K. Collins, Esq., of New York, to carry the United States mails between New York and Liverpool, in conjunction with the Cunard steamers. The *Pacific*, the second of Mr. Collins's line, was announced to sail from New York on the 25th; and will be followed, in due succession, by the *Arctic*, the *Adriatic*, the *Baltic*, and the *Antarctic*. Their breadth of beam is such that they will be unable to enter any existing docks at Liverpool; and a dock at the north end, especially for their accommodation, is now in course of construction.

The arrival of the *Atlantic* has excited very great interest, which has been increased rather than abated by the presence, at Liverpool, of the *Asia*, just built at Glasgow for the Cunard line, and which left for New York on Saturday last. We, therefore, a short time since, dispatched one of our artists to Liverpool to sketch the last-named vessel, with instructions there to await the arrival of the *Atlantic* we now present to our readers the result of his illustrative visit.

THE UNITED STATES STEAMER "ATLANTIC"

is stated to be the largest steam-ship in existence, not excepting the *Great Britain*. The following are her principal dimensions:—

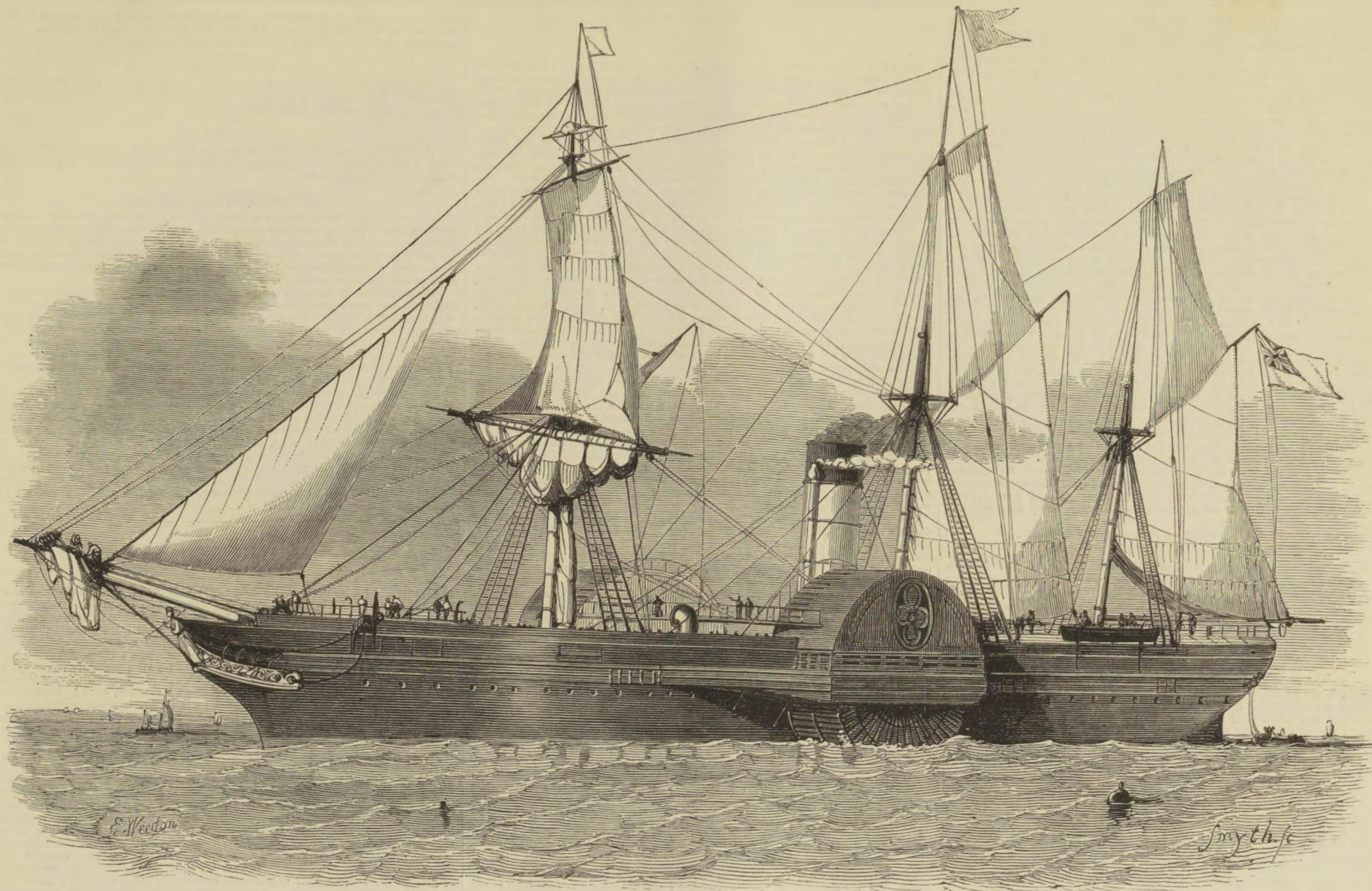
Length between perpendiculars	..	..	276 feet
Breadth of beam	..	..	45 "
Breadth across paddle	..	..	75 "
Depth of hold	..	..	31 feet 7 inches
Diameter of wheel	..	..	36 "
Length of stroke	..	..	9 "
Diameter of cylinder	..	..	96 "
Power	..	..	1000 horse
Burthen	..	..	2860 tons
Saloon	..	..	67 feet long, by 20 feet wide
Dining saloon	..	..	60 "

Her interior fittings are truly elegant, the wood-work being of white holly, satinwood, rosewood, &c., so combined and diversified as to present an exceedingly rich and costly appearance. In the drawingroom the ornaments consist of costly mirrors, bronze-work, stained glass, paintings, &c. Between the panels connecting with the state rooms are the arms of the different states of the Confederacy



GRAND SALOON OF THE "ATLANTIC."



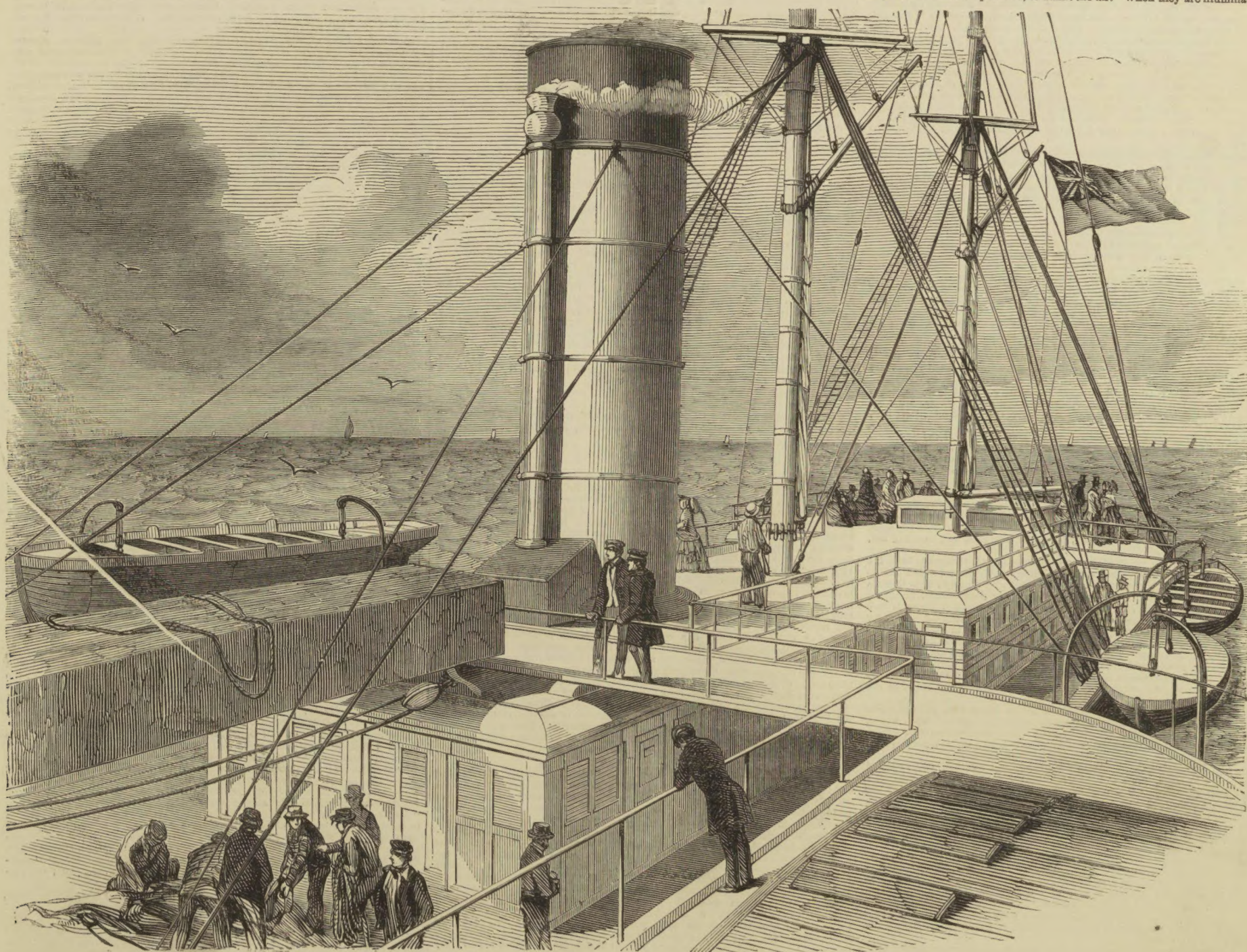


THE BRITISH MAIL STEAM-SHIP "ASIA."

painted in the highest style of the art, and framed with bronze-work. The pillars between are inlaid with mirrors, framed with rosewood, and at the top and bottom are bronzed sea shells of costly workmanship. In the centre of each are groups of allegorical figures, representing the ocean mythology of the ancients, in bronze and burnished gold. The ceiling is elaborately wrought, carved, and gilded. The cabin windows in the stern are of stained glass, having representations of New York, Boston, and Philadelphia painted on each. There is, in addition, another apartment, equally beautifully arranged and ornamented, for the exclusive use of ladies. Both apartments are heated by steam, an improvement

now for the first time introduced in steam-ships. The apparatus occupies but a small portion of the space, and produces an agreeable heat throughout the whole of each department. In fact, the whole vessel is heated in this manner. The dining-room is furnished in an equally elegant style with the drawingroom. The state rooms, which are light and airy, are beautifully furnished and ornamented, and combine every convenience that practical science and experience could suggest. Light and ventilation are provided for amply, and in every part of the vessel: notwithstanding she has three decks, there will be an abundant supply of each.

It would occupy more space than we can spare to detail the magnificence of the furniture of the *Atlantic*: the carpets are of the richest description; the table-slabs are of Brocatelli marble. The stained glass ventilators are let down into the saloon from the deck, in the form of chimneys, and protected by a lattice-work of brass. These ventilators are so constructed that they serve the double purpose of admitting the light and air. They are covered on the top with crowns of clear, transparent glass, to let down the light and keep out the rain; while immediately underneath there are all around apertures which can be opened or closed at pleasure, to admit the air. When they are illuminated at



AFTER-DECK OF THE "ASIA."

night, with lamps suspended inside, the effect is very brilliant indeed. The steam heaters are covered with marble slabs, presenting the appearance of handsome tables. The mechanical lamps, which were supplied by Dardenville, of Broadway, are very pretty. Each state-room has an elegant sofa, two handsome glasses—one of them so constructed on a pivot that it can be turned in any direction. The berths are of satin-wood, and the curtains of rich damask.

Under this floor are ranges of bed-rooms, not quite equal in size or in the quantity of light to those above; but scarcely, if at all inferior to them in any other respect. They are furnished in the same elegant and costly manner.

The machinery of the *Atlantic* was constructed by Stillman, Allen, and Co., of the Novelty Works, New York. She is amply supplied with Francis's metallic life-boats. She has no wooden boats. They are made of galvanised iron. Four hang on the quarters. She carries one of great capacity on the house, as a "deck," or "spare boat." She has also on board one of the "life cars," so as to be able to communicate with the shore under any circumstances. The *Atlantic*, as well as the other vessels building for the same line, are so constructed as to be converted into vessels of war in a few days, should necessity require. The *Atlantic* is fitted with a patented machine called an "annunciator," by means of which passengers can immediately communicate with the steward when his services are required. In every state-room is placed a bell-pull connecting with the register of the "annunciator," which is placed in full view of the servants, and whenever their services are required in any room, a single blow of a hammer on a bell attracts their attention, while the register indicates the number of the room at which they are required.

The *Atlantic* left New York on the 27th ult., bringing nearly a hundred passengers and a valuable cargo, under the command of Captain West. Shortly after leaving Sandy Hook, she got entangled amongst some drift ice, which did considerable damage to her floats, or "buckets," as the Americans term them. This mishap was a serious drawback to her, inasmuch as the engines had to be worked at a reduced rate to prevent the floats from being torn from the wheels altogether, and the weather was too boisterous to admit of them being repaired. During the five succeeding days the noble vessel continued to prosecute her voyage to the satisfaction of her captain and all on board. On the 3rd instant, however, an accident of a more formidable nature occurred, one of her condensers giving way. After a fruitless attempt to adjust the machinery, the vessel having been hove to forty hours, Captain West decided to pursue his course, the steam being kept at a low point in consequence, which considerably retarded the vessel's progress during the remainder of her passage. Nevertheless, she made good progress, and on the thirteenth day of her run, at 11½ A.M., arrived off Holyhead, whence tidings of her appearance were immediately despatched to Liverpool and London by telegraph.

The *Atlantic* is appointed to sail for New York on the 29th instant.

THE BRITISH MAIL-STEAMER "ASIA"

is the largest steam-ship which has ever been built on the Clyde, is the eleventh vessel constructed for the Cunard line, and is of considerably greater power than any of her predecessors. The following are her chief dimensions:—

Keel and fore-rake	266 feet
Keel for tonnage	256 "
Length over all	280 "
Breadth of beam	41 "
Breadth across paddles	67 "
Depth of hold	37 "
Diameter of paddle	36 "
Burthen per register	2226 tons

The *Asia* is propelled by two splendidly-finished engines of 400-horse power each, which are constructed in the most substantial manner possible. The steam is supplied by four boilers, any number of which can be worked separately, if necessary; and although any one should be disabled, or require cleaning, no inconvenience will be thereby occasioned. The engine-house is divided into two flats, formed of iron gratings, which are so arranged that access can be had at a moment's notice to any part of the machinery. This important department of the vessel is superintended by one principal engineer and five assistants, with thirty stokers and coal-trimmers. These have all comfortable sleeping-berths adjoining the engine-house, and are also provided with a large mess-room on the main deck.

The Saloon is a very spacious and handsome apartment, erected on the quarter-deck, and having a large vacant space on either side, suitable for promenading in fine weather. The saloon itself is about sixty feet in length by nearly twenty in breadth, and well lighted by two rows of large windows, nine on each side; and is furnished with eight telescope mahogany tables. The sofas extend completely round the saloon along the walls, and are covered with crimson Utrecht velvet. Besides these, there are a number of telescope settees, covered with the same material, and arranged on the outside of the dining-tables. The paneling and ceiling are of wainscot, with gilt mouldings; and on either side are ten beautiful paintings in *papier maché*, representing scenes in India, China, England, Russia, &c., among which are the following: viz., "The Great Wall of China," "Palace of Peterhoff, with numerous fountains," "Imperial Palace of Tseow," "Windsor Castle," "Buckingham Palace" (as it is at present), "Western Gate of Peking" (from the bridge), "Estuary of Taheh," or "Ning River," "Temple of the Bronzes," or the "Quang Yan Rock," "View in St. Petersburg," &c. In addition to the foregoing there are several paintings in the stern, including a beautifully executed device, entitled "*Asia*," representing a rural scene in India, and views of the Bridge of Nankin, Amoy from the anchorage, the Harbour of Hong Kong, and the Tai Wang Fort on the Canton River. There are also two elegantly-stained windows, by Mr. Cairney, looking towards the stern, and by which the saloon can be aired, or communication held with the steersman. At the opposite end of the apartment are two large and handsome mirrors in richly-carved gilt frames, and each window is hung with rich crimson and gold silk damask.

The gentlemen's cabin and sleeping-berths are placed on the second deck, and enter from the lobby to the saloon. The former is a large and comfortable apartment, and is furnished with sofas for lounging on of a similar description with those in the saloon. The paneling of this apartment is an imitation of Moorish work, being richly painted in gold and morone. The state rooms for gentlemen are on the same deck, under the main saloon, and are arranged on each side of two lobbies, which extend from the gentlemen's cabin to the stern of the vessel.

The ladies' cabin is the most elegant and tastefully decorated apartment in the vessel. The woodwork is all of the finest bird's eye maple, highly polished; and round the sides are arranged twenty-one exquisitely painted ornamented panels, in fruit and flowers, in imitation of enamel. These are on a French white ground, the vases in gold. They are the work of Mr. McCalman, of Glasgow. Another admirable specimen of workmanship in this apartment is a richly carved gilt frame, representing groups of tropical flowers and animals surrounding a mirror placed above the mantelpiece. The sofas of this apartment are made to correspond with those in the saloon, while the floor is covered with a handsome light-coloured pile carpet. The ladies' state rooms are precisely similar to those already described, with this exception, that the bed curtains are of blue and white *tartan*, while those in the former are of printed Tournay.

The gentlemen's fore cabin is placed in front of the engine-house, and is of a large size, and furnished with as much regard to comfort and convenience as the after, although not in so costly a style. Adjoining this apartment is an additional supply of state-rooms, each containing two berths, similar to those in the other part of the ship, but a degree plainer in so far as regards decoration.

Immediately in front of the fore hatch, and entered by a separate staircase, is the second cabin, which in the *Asia* is a much larger apartment than in any of the previously built vessels of the Cunard line. For this description of passengers there are six state rooms, four of which contain four berths each, and two half that number. These are supplied with every necessary. Off the second cabin is a separate apartment, containing eighteen berths, which are set aside for second-class passengers. In all, there are berths for 130 first-class passengers, and 30 second cabin.

Besides the state rooms of the principal officers of the ship, chief engineer, boatswain, &c., there are the baker's-shop, the butcher's-shop, the potato-store, a cow-house, two ice-houses, a paint-shop, scullery, and several other equally useful conveniences. In the centre of the vessel, also on deck, is a large mess-room for steerage passengers, a similar room for the mates of the ship, and a smoking saloon for cabin passengers, fitted up with every requisite for such an apartment. There is also the cabin galley, fitted up in a very superior style, by Messrs. James Allan, sen., and Co., of the Elmbank Foundry. So complete are the arrangements in this department, that cooking can be provided, if requisite, for fully 300 passengers. Of rolls alone, the baker can turn out, smoking hot, above 200 every morning.

The Stores are situated on the lower or third deck, and comprise, first, the steward's sleeping apartment, fitted up to contain fifteen berths, which can be shipped and unshipped at pleasure, as circumstances may require; then there is the grocery store adjoining, for containing all sorts of good things, including tea, coffee, sugar, spices, &c. Near the above is the wine-cellar. There is also a large potato store, in addition to the one on deck, and a boatswain's store for spare ropes, rigging, &c. The apartment for the mail bags is likewise on this deck, and, as well as the other apartments just named, is rendered air and waterproof by being lined all over with galvanised iron. Immediately beneath the wine-cellar is the powder-magazine.

The *Asia* was built by Messrs. Steele, of Greenock. The engines and boilers were furnished by Mr. Robert Napier, of the same town, who has supplied the machinery for all the Cunard line.

From the time of the first sole-plate of the engine being laid, till the whole machinery and boilers were completely fitted up, only eight weeks elapsed; which, considering their enormous size and weight, is a feat of unexampled occurrence.

The upholstery work is by Messrs. Murray and Boyd, of St. Enoch-square, and the general painting by Messrs. Archibald Liddell and Co.

A race had been anticipated between the *Atlantic* and the *Asia*, which excited great interest; hitherto, the Americans have never been able to compete with the sea-going steamers of this country, and those built and engined in the Clyde have never been surpassed either in speed, stability, or external appearance. The expectation of the race has, however, been disappointed. The *Asia*, Captain Judkins, started on her first voyage across the Atlantic, on Saturday last, carrying a large number of passengers, and the usual weekly mails—the latter in charge of Lieut. Ellis, R.N., Admiralty agent.

About half-past twelve, everything being ready, the *Asia's* machinery was put into motion, and she slowly and majestically sailed round the *Atlantic*, the new American steamer; both ships fired salutes, and the respective crew- and people on board of each gave several rounds of hearty cheers, after which the *Asia* steamed down the Mersey, and when opposite the landing-stage, her tender, the *Satellite*, put the mails on board. The piers were lined with respectable spectators, all of whom appeared delighted at the majestic appearance of the ship as she glided down the river.

There are confident hopes that she will land her mails in Boston under ten days, which, of course, would be the shortest passage on record.

Our acknowledgments are alike due to Captain West, of the *Atlantic*, and to Captain C. H. E. Judkins, of the *Asia*, for their obliging attention to our Artist, in affording him facilities for taking his Sketches.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

Since our last publication, the "Barbère" on one night, and "I Puritani" on the following, have drawn crowded houses to this theatre, combined as these operas, so strongly cast, were with the beautiful choreographic novelty of which we last week gave an illustration. We must, however, bestow our chief attention on the revival of "Lucrezia Borgia," the fourteenth opera performed at Her Majesty's Theatre in the two months of the season just elapsed.

The cast of "Lucrezia Borgia," on Tuesday, was the same as last year, including Lablache, Coletti, Belletti, and F. Lablache; the new features being the appearance of three new performers in the essential parts—Madame Frezzolini, Mdle. Ida Bertrand, and Baucardé, as *Lucrezia*, *Orsino*, and *Gennaro*. The announcement of Madame Frezzolini's re-appearance excited the greatest curiosity. She appeared at Her Majesty's Theatre some years since, and, owing to her recent recovery from a severe illness, she was far from producing the effect expected from her renown. Since that time, her triumphs abroad, particularly at St. Petersburg, where she had been engaged for three successive seasons, have once more attracted general attention towards her. When Mdme. Frezzolini first appeared on the stage on Tuesday night, her beauty, the elegance of her person, and her noble dramatic features and action, most favourably impressed the audience, and the applause was loud and unusually prolonged. Mdme. Frezzolini evidently laboured under deep emotion. She gave the recitative "Tranquillo ei posa" with difficulty, and the cavatina that follows with spasmodic effort; although the accent, and the chromatic passages she executed, even then awakened deep attention. As the opera proceeded, at each new effort she evinced greater self-possession, and her singular gifts became more and more apparent. "Meutro gemo" produced a cordial encore. The scene where *Lucrezia* is made to witness the first poisoning of her son, *Gennaro*, by her truculent husband, presented such traits of dramatic excellence as we have seldom witnessed: the illusion was constant, the effect startling, the portraiture free from all exaggeration of sentiment; exclamations of admiration accompanied it, and the encore of the trio was enthusiastic. As the performance drew towards its conclusion, the audience appeared more and more delighted: her *pose* at the moment of her exclamation, "Oh, thou art a Borgia!" was earnestly cheered; and she sang "Ah di più non dimando" with pathetic intensity of feeling: the encore was immediate. At the conclusion the applause was unanimous. Recalled several times before the curtain, she was overwhelmed with bouquets.

It will require another opportunity to decide as to the exact state of this *prima donna's* voice, which is powerful and penetrating, but in which there are occasional interruptions from nervousness. But that she is a wonderful artist, one to behold often and to observe in every detail, and will impart the greatest enjoyment to all those that can appreciate refined musical science, and consummate dramatic portraiture, is undoubted.

Mdle. Ida Bertrand's success, notwithstanding the remembrance of Mdle. Albou in the part of *Orsino*, was a subject of general astonishment; her reception was triumphant. Baucardé sang "Un Piscatore" admirably; he bore his full share in the honours of the encore of the grand trio, and he acted with great ability and energy, proving once more that nothing is wanting to this young artist but time and study, to become a singer of the highest order. Lablache's *Alfonso* was, as hitherto, a grand and marvellous portraiture: his reception was enthusiastic, as was likewise that of Coletti, F. Lablache, and Belletti, who, to their great credit, sang the smallest parts of the cast of this opera.

On Thursday "Il Don Giovanni" was repeated; followed by selections from "La Esmeralda," the last act of "Lucrezia Borgia," and the *Pas de Trois* of "Les Grâces," which increases in popularity with each performance.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Meyerbeer's "Huguenots" was performed for the fifth time on Saturday, the house being crowded to excess.

On Tuesday Weber's "Der Freyschütz," and the second and third acts of "Zora," were announced; but the bills were afterwards withdrawn for the whole of "Zora," and subsequently Auber's "Massaniello" was substituted, owing to Tamburini having a severe cold.

On Thursday night Meyerbeer's "Roberto il Diavolo" was revived, with the following attractive cast:—Isabella, Madame Castellan; Alice, Madame Grisi; Elena (the Abbess), Mdle. Louise Tagliani; Roberto, Signor Tamberlik; the Prior, Signor Tazlaffo; Bertramo, Herr Formes; Rambaldo, Signor Mario; and the secondary parts by Mdme. Cotti, M. Massol, Signori Romml, Mei, Soldi, and Polonini. The execution was worthy of the orchestral and vocal resources of the establishment. Conducted by Costa with the most consummate skill, not a single hitch took place in the complicated concerted pieces. One of the finest specimens of port-singing ever heard was the unaccompanied trio sung by Grisi, Tamberlik, and Formes, in the scene of the Cross; it was rapturously re-demanded. Tamberlik was somewhat nervous in the opening, but in this act (now the second) he was indeed great. In the duo with Bertramo, "I Cavalieri," his powerful chest-notes told wonderfully, as in the trio *finale*; and, with Formes, he was recalled. Roberto will add to the new tenor's fame immensely: it was his first essay of this difficult part. Mario made the most of the slight sketch of Rambaldo, and was the true troubador—gallant in bearing, and simple in action: the duo with Formes was admirable. The *Demon-Father* of the German basso was evidently based on Goethe's *Mephistopheles*: a mocking fiend, fit will gain by less redundancy in the action of the black mantle. It was a powerful conception, and expressively executed. The commanding genius of Grisi shone in her new creation; her two arias, especially the second one in the *Cross* scene, were charmingly sung, and her pantomime with the *Demon* was animated and picturesque. Madame Castellan's vocalisation of *Isabella's* florid music was much and deservedly applauded. The graceful dancing of Louise Tagliani, and the groupings of the Nunn scene—a triumph of pictorial art on the part of Grise and Telbin—were also duly appreciated. The blending of the first and second acts into one act is a decided improvement, especially as, in point of interest, these are the least exciting portions of this great work. The house was crowded to overflow; the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge occupied Her Majesty's box.

ST. JAMES'S.

An amateur performance, in aid of the Artists' Benevolent Fund, took place on Saturday. The piece selected was Mr. Douglas Jerrold's "Rent Day," which was admirably performed, to a numerous and respectable audience, by several artists, from among whom we may distinguish Mr. Topham and Mr. Frank Holl, who performed *Heywood* and *Bullfrog*. Colman's comedy of "The Poor Gentleman" succeeded, in which Mr. George Craikshank very excellently sustained the character of Sir Robert Bramble, and Mr. Frank Holl that of Ollapod. All parties concerned have reason to be satisfied with the result.

On Monday, the vaudeville of "La Baronne de Blignac" was performed, with the revived comedy of "Le Mari à la Campagne," the part of *Colombet* being performed by M. Regnier, with all that admirable truth to nature which effectually conceals the artist in his work. The reality and vividness of the picture are such, indeed, as to paralyse criticism—nothing remains but to record a perfect assumption. Mdme. Nathalie in the wife was good, but had more scope for her peculiar talent in the part of *Mdme. de Sheye*, in the "Caprice."

On Wednesday, M. Musset's new comedy-vaudeville of "Loulou" was produced, in which M. Regnier supported the part of *Bertrand*, and Mdle. Nathalie that of *Lisette*. The house has been well attended.

ASTLEY'S.

The attraction provided for Whitsuntide consists of the revival of the military spectacle of "The Afghanistan War," and the farce of "The Two Gregories," with which the theatre opened on Monday.

LYCEUM.

A new piece has been produced at this theatre, under the title of "Novelty Fair; or, Hints for 1851." It is a clever satire by Mr. Albert Smith and Mr. Tom Taylor—a sort of *révue*, having, however, the future for its object, and the royally-supported Exposition for its theme. The British Lion undertakes the part of *Showman*; and, in the person of Mr. Frank Matthews, is sufficiently amusing as well as grotesque. The satirist is exceedingly political in his reflections, and peoples "the Library of Time" with historic associations which come forth duly embodied, from the year 1 to the year 1851. The Baron of the 13th century, with the Poissarde of the 18th, and the Chartist and Red Republican of the 19th, are included in the same category; but the coming grand exhibition is to produce peace among parties and peoples. The specimens of Continental industry are not of the greatest promise, as represented in the tableaux that illustrate this *révue*. The French are exhibited behind the barricade, the work of blood being only discontinued at the command of *Folly*, with her cap and bells, when it is followed with the frivolities of the ball-room. The diligence of Italy is manifested by the *siesta*; and the "Dolce far niente" gives but small hope of industrial progress. That of Spain is likewise of the do-nothing order. *Britannia*, as represented by Miss St. George, is, throughout the piece, excessively active, and at the end exhibits a national medallion as the prize of the victor in the race of laudable endeavour. In these operations the lady is assisted by Mr. Charles Mathews, who personates the Year 1851, and is charged with the rapid delivery of several rattling songs, which are calculated to tell when more perfectly rehearsed. The piece was quite successful; and, the author being called for, Mr. Albert Smith was led across the stage.

NEW STRAND.

Mrs. Glover's engagement rapidly approaches its conclusion. On Monday she performed the part of *Old Lady Lambert*, in the comedy of "The Hypocrite." After which, Mr. Tom Taylor gratified the house with a new kind of piece—a "Whitsun morality," after the fashion of our forefathers. Superior to a burlesque in intention, his work is equal in attraction as a spectacle. Its title is "The Philosopher's Stone;" and its hero none other than the celebrated *Paracelsus* (Mr. Leigh Murray). Considerable liberty is, of course, taken with places and persons; and, accordingly, we find the philosopher in California, in the Home of Metals there, where, as persons, they reside in mystical state, until transmuted into human beings by the hero's discovery of the philosopher's stone. Excessive wealth conducts *Paracelsus* through enjoyment to *ennui*, from which, however, he is recovered by the influence of beauty and innocence. *Veilchen* (Mrs. Stirling), a flower-girl, is the destined agent of his redemption: nevertheless, he goes wrong. Charitable for the sake of a sensation, his misguided liberality produces pauperism; and, at length, in a state of starvation, he has to learn a final lesson in morality from the humble but industrious girl. In this latter portion, the moralist has directed much judicious satire against the *auteurs nationaux* and other misapprehended schemes of philanthropy.

Altogether, as we have said, the present production has an aim and a claim

above the common. It is well acted. Two burlesque parts, *Flats* (*Yamulus to Paracelsus*) by Mr. Compton, and *Kitchen* Miss Marshall, merit distinction. The house was well attended, and the piece decidedly successful.

MARYLEBONE.

The tragedy of "King John" was performed on Monday, in which Mr. Brooke appeared as the unfortunate Monarch. His performance of the character proved unequal, and he was but indifferently supported.

SURREY.

A melodrama, founded on M. Eugène Sue's novel, and entitled "Matilda, or Lugarto the Mulatto," was produced on Monday; the *Count de Lugarto* being supported by Mr. Shepherd.

WHITSUNTIDE ATTRACTIONS.

Our readers will have perceived from the above account, that the theatres LYCEUM and NEW STRAND have started this year the novelty of having specific Whitsun pieces, and thus making the most of the holidays. We think that this is a good theatrical move, and one likely to prove profitable. Other places of amusement have, in like manner, distinguished the season, and produced their appropriate spectacles and other amusements.

The Gardens of the ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY, Regent's Park, are, indeed, indebted to Nature for some peculiar charms. Her Whitsun novelties were certain rich blooming shrubs and full-flowering lilacs, all the more welcome from having been somewhat retarded in their appearance by the unpropitious state of the present spring; while the proprietors themselves provided for the occasion a pair of marsupial wolves, which only arrived last week from Van Diemen's Land.

THE CREMORNE GARDENS and GREENWICH FAIR received also a numerous company of visitors, all rejoicing in the return of more genial weather.

THE SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.—A panoramic picture by Mr. Danson, of Napoleon's passage across the Alps, is, and well deserves to be, the great holiday attraction at this place of popular resort. It is on a large scale, and is exceedingly life-like. The gardens are in excellent order, and the concert is unexceptionably good. The fireworks were, as usual, extremely splendid. The influx of visitors on Monday was stated at more than ten thousand.

While on the subject of numbers, we may also record that there was a great augmentation this year in that of the visitors to the BRITISH MUSEUM. The number on Whitsun Monday last year was 17,370; this year it amounted to 20,114, being an increase of 2744.

MUSIC.

CONCERTS.

The largest and most fashionable attendance of the season was that of Monday night, at the sixth Philharmonic concert. The symphonies were Mozart's in D, No. 4, and Beethoven's Pastoral. The first, if not one of the greatest works by the composer, is full of his finest attributes; the opening allegro and melodious andante were much relished, and the piquancy in the minuetto and trio was also appreciated: under Costa's *baton* the work was admirably executed. The Pastoral went to perfection; certainly never was it more finely rendered. There is a charm in the conductor's colouring of this noble descriptive production, which has never been approached, even by Habeneck's band in Paris, or that of Mendelssohn at Leipzig. The stringed instrumentalists were full of energy; whilst the purity of tone and delicacy of execution of the wood and brass players, amongst whom we must specially signalise Ribas, A. Nicholson, Williams, Lazarus, Baumann, C. Harper, Jarret, T. Harper, Jun., Irwin, Clöff, &c., were beyond all praise. The delight of the auditory was unbounded. There was but one overture in this scheme, the "Anacreon" of Cherubini, Thalberg performing in the first part Mozart's concerto in D minor, and in the second his new fantasia on the theme of *Dukamara's* barcarolle, from Donizetti's "Elisir d'Amore." It was judicious on the part of the directors thus to display the powers of the famed pianist both in the classical school and in that of the modern romantic. It would, however, have been desirable, under such circumstances, if Thalberg had composed his two cadenzas in the concerto essentially in the Mozartian vein, or if he had retained the *ad libitum* passages of John Cramer. Surprising as was the mechanism of Thalberg's cadenzas, they appeared to be out of keeping with the general character of the Concerto, which, with the most profound respect for the purists, we find to be a little *rococo*. The allegro was not given with the *legato* touch of the Cramer school; but the romance was deliciously "sung" by Thalberg, and elicited bursts of delight: the *rondo prestissimo* was hit off to a nicety. Nevertheless, it was in the fantasia that Thalberg created the most intense *furor*. It is one of his most ingenious adaptations in this peculiar class of composition, of which Czerny, Chopin, Liszt, Thalberg, Dreychock, Dohler, &c. have been the distinguished exponents. The working of the *motif*, in every imaginable form of intricacy, was perfectly astounding; and yet the whole, amidst a labyrinth of cornuscant phrases, was consistent and logical. The room rang with the plaudits of professors and amateurs, at his marvellous *ours de force*. Recalled by acclamation, he performed his popular Tarantella in C minor. Another event in the programme, and one which contributed greatly to the demand for places, was the last appearance of the patriarch Lindley, who, with Lucas and Howell, played on two violoncellos and a contra-basso a piece written for two violins and a violoncello. The scene was quite dramatic. The slow and methodical actions of the veteran in approaching the rostrum, assisted by Costa; the intense interest of every member of the orchestra, with outstretched heads to catch a last glimpse of the player who has outlived all his brethren, and who in his tone has never yet been rivalled; the marked affection and enthusiasm of the company, altogether, formed an animated picture, more easy for the painter to depict than the writer to describe; and Lindley's playing was so worthy of his best days, that a repetition of the trio was insisted upon, in order to have some final sounds from the minstrel whose instrument is now silenced—we fear for ever, as regards public playing. The vocal gleanings were not interesting. A Mdme. Madeleine Nottes, from Vienna, made her *début*. Through some mistake, which rendered an apology from Mr. Lucas necessary, she was not in time for her turn to sing, and when she did arrive she afforded no consolation for the delay. Her voice is a mezzo soprano, of power and good quality, but her intonation is precarious, and she drags the time unbearably. She selected the "Forgi Amor" of Mozart, the "Oh qual furor" from Beethoven's "Fidelio," and, with Formes, the fine duo between *Marcel* and *Valentine*, from Meyerbeer's "Huguenots": the basso in the first part sang an air from Weber's "Euryanthe." The seventh concert will be on the 3rd of June.

At the fifth meeting of the Musical Union, on Tuesday, the *début* of Silas, the young organist, pianist, and composer, from Amsterdam, was the attraction. Abroad he has already gained musical honours. In Paris he obtained the chief prize at the Conservatoire for his organ-playing. He has written in every school, although but twenty-two years of age. Of his great orchestral and vocal works we have as yet no opportunity of judging. At Willis's Rooms he played the first movement of J. S. Bach's concerto in D minor (with a quintet accompaniment by Sainton, Delloffe, Hill, Piatti, and Howell), written for the clavicin. Herein M. Silas displayed a mechanism in both hands which evidently can attack any difficulties. He developed the fugual writing and quant devices of the father of classic harmony with remarkable clearness and elegance. After the movement, which was much applauded, M. Silas performed some of his own "Romances sans Paroles," the title of which is suggestive of Mendelssohn's "Lieder ohne Wörter," but only the title, for the young composer from Holland has decided originality both in his forms and ideas. There is so much imagination, fancy, and grace in these compositions, that we do not fear to augur a bright future for the young musician. Amongst the earnest applauders of Silas was the veteran John Cramer, the pianist. We noticed, also, in the room, the Earl of Falmouth, the Earl of Belfast, Sir G. Clerk, M.P., Lord Saltoun, General Sir J. Campbell, Charles Hallé, Stephen Heller, Mr. Hullah, &c. Haydn's quartet in D, No. 79, and Beethoven's in C, No. 9, were interpreted superbly by Sainton, Delloffe, Hill, and Piatti. The Hungarian vocalists sang pieces by Kreutzer and Mendelssohn after the instrumental selection. The sixth meeting will take place on June 4.

The annual concert of the excellent institution, the "Choral Fund," was given at Exeter Hall, on Friday week; Handel's "Seasons" being ably performed, under the direction of Benedict, with Miss Birch, Messrs. Lockety and Phillips, as principal vocalists. The society was founded, in 1791, by Dr. Arnold. An annual subscriber of one guinea and a donor of ten guineas are entitled to three tickets for the annual concert, so that charity may be combined with an attractive entertainment. The Choral Fund, like all our musical charities, is under the patronage of her Majesty and the Royal family. The remuneration to the choral singer, who must be a good musician, and who is much worked, is but scanty, and leaves nothing to provide for old age or sickness, and for the widow and orphan.

A concert was given at the Sussex Hall, in the City, last Monday, arranged by Mr. Albert Schloss, who, if he did not introduce "his friend Staudigl," provided a most attractive entertainment, by presenting Ernst for the first time to the "wise men of the east," with the addition of Mr. Thomas, the harpist; Messrs. Sedgwick and Barton, concertalists; Mr. W. Kuhe, pianist; Miss Catherine Hayes, Mdle. Graumann, Mdle. Therese Wagner, Herr Sügelli, Signor Marchesi, Herr Mayerhofer, and the Hungarian vocalists.

Madame Puzzi's annual morning concert, last Monday, in the room at Her Majesty's Theatre, was fully and fashionably attended. Signor Puzzi is now rarely heard in public, but the touch of his quality he gave in Masini's melodie, "La Calma," and in Donizetti's barcarolle from "Marino Faliero," proved that he still possesses that charm in the singing tone on the horn which characterised his playing of yore. Madame Sontag sang Lachner's "Lied," with Piatti's exquisite violoncello accompaniment, and Adolphe Adam's variations on "Ah! vous dirai-je," with Rénusat's flute obligato; she was rapturously encored in both compositions. Thalberg performed his "Don Giovanni" fantasia, and in the encore gave the "Don Pasquale." Mr. Gerhard Taylor played a harp fantasia cleverly. The vocalists, besides Sontag, were Miss C. Hayes, Madame Giuliani, Madame F. Lablache, Mdle. Ida Bertrand, Mdle. Parodi, Signori Calzolari, Baucardé, Coletti, Belletti, Lorenzo, and Lablache, sen. and jun.; the programme was, therefore, highly attractive.

At St. Martin's Hall, on Wednesday night, the Upper Singing Schools, under the direction of Mr. Hullah, with professional and amateur performers, repeated the performance of Mr. Henry Leslie's clever Festival Hymn, and Mendelssohn's "Lauda Sion," with Beethoven's Symphony in D, and selections from Weber's "Oberon"; the chief singers, being Miss Deakin (a promising soprano), Mrs. Noble, Messrs. Lockety, Boddia, and W. H. Seguin. The Hall was well attended.

It was imagined that the London Wednesday Concerts had expired somewhat prematurely at the eleventh of the Spring series, on the 15th

inst., when the band and Herr Formes struck for salaries; and the audience, after a somewhat tempestuous scene, were dismissed with the promise of their money being returned, in place of which they received tickets for the twelfth concert, on Wednesday night, at Exeter Hall, which duly came to pass, under entirely new management, as the bills announced. It is proposed to complete the second series of fifteen concerts, and thus end the season. If these entertainments have failed, it is because the directors have not been zealous enough in the cause of art; they issued programmes quite in arrears of the age—they pandered to the worst tastes of the almost exploded pot-house public, and hence the desertion of the true amateurs. An enterprise giving good music, well executed, at cheap prices, is certain of liberal patronage, without at all affecting the fashionable entertainments of the regular season. It is not sufficient to engage certain vocal and instrumental stars, and to mix up such artists with a host of mediocrities and impostors in an ill-digested programme, stuffed with the feebleness and vulgarity of bygone days; it is to be hoped that the past will not be lost on the new directors, who, for the future, will do well to cease their concerts prior to the opera season: from October to April there is ample time to reap a profitable harvest, if properly managed. Mr. Jarrett, the horn-player, is now the director. Mlle. Argli was encored every time in her solos, "Ah qual giorno," from "Semiramide," the *Page's* second song "No! no!" from the "Huguenots," and in the "Brindisi" from the "Lucresia," which she gave three times. She was in fine voice, and sang splendidly. The other vocalists were Mrs. A. Newton, Miss Rose Braham, Herr Stigelli, an excellent tenor, Signor Ballini, Mr. Frodsham, Mlle. Bordet, a pleasing soprano; and her sister, Mlle. Euphrasie, played a fantasia of Viex-temp's with much skill. Herr Heeking, the violoncellist from Holland, made also a highly favourable *débüt*. Herr Dreyschock, the pianist, was in full force.

M. Godefrid, the celebrated harpist, gave his first *matinée musicale*, on his return from the Continent, at the New Bathoven Rooms, in Queen Anne-street, on Wednesday. The rooms were crowded to overflow by a fashionable auditory. M. Godefrid is not only one of the most poetic players on his instrument, but he is a composer of no ordinary ability. He performed two studies, "La Melancholie" and "Le Réve," and his famed "Danse de Sylphes"—a most charming creation, in which the fancy and imagination of the composer are conspicuous; he also executed a fantasia on themes from Meyerbeer's "Robert le Diable," and variations on the air "Nel cor più," concluding with a prodigious display of executive skill in the "Carnaval de Venise," in which he rivals Paganini and Ernst in marvellous *tours de force*. He was enthusiastically received in all his pieces. Mlle. de Rupplin, Signor Brignoli (a pleasing tenor), and M. Lefort (a clever basso), with M. Frelon as accompanist, assisted in the programme.

Signor Bricciardi's second flute *matinée* took place on Wednesday, at his residence in Frith-street.

Mr. R. Blagrove commenced on Thursday his series of concertina concerts, with the assistance of Giulio Regondi and Messrs. G. and J. Case, all very distinguished concertinists. His brother, Mr. Henry Blagrove, the celebrated violinist, and Misses Ransford and Owen, were included in the scheme.

The third and last of Mr. Osborne's agreeable *matinées* took place on Thursday, at the Harley-street Rooms, the programme comprising his own clever trio in A, and Mendelssohn's in D minor, executed by himself, Ernst, and Piatti, and Beethoven's sonata in E flat, played by Ernst and Mr. Osborne. The vocalists were Misses Catherine Hayes and Miss Luceombe.

MUSICAL EVENTS.—The third concert for the exhibition of Students of the Royal Academy of Music will take place this morning (Saturday). In our next Number notices will be given of yesterday morning's second concert, at the Royal Italian Opera, and of last night's closing of the season, at Exeter Hall, of the Sacred Harmonic Society, with Handel's "Israel in Egypt."—Mr. Bilet's third and last *soirée* of his second series of pianoforte performers took place on Friday.—The seventh concert of the Amateur Musical Society will take place next Monday.—The second "Grand, Classical, Dramatic, Miscellaneous, Concerted Musical Entertainment," at Her Majesty's Theatre, will be given next Monday morning, with the whole vocal and orchestral strength of the establishment, and the addition of Thalberg.—Messrs. Macfarren and Edward Loder, the composers, take a joint benefit next Monday, at the Princess Theatre, when their operas, "Charles II." and the "Night Dancers," will be performed. Miss C. Hayes, Miss L. Pyne, Mlle. Nau, Messrs. S. Reeves, Harrison, Allen, Weiss, &c., Herr Ernst, Messrs. Benedict and Osborne, &c., will appear on this occasion.—Miss and Mr. Horatio Chipp give a *matinée musicale* on Monday.—On Tuesday evening, Mr. Albert Smith will present, for the first time, his new entertainment of the "Overland Mail."—On the same evening, Signor Ronconi will make his *débüt* at the Royal Italian Opera, as *Nabucco*.—The Beethoven Quartet Society will meet on Wednesday. In our last week's notice, writing of the executives, it was printed—somewhat comically, by mistake—that "each artist was at the *hauteur de sa maison*;" for *maison*, our readers will, of course, have guessed that the word *mission* ought to have appeared.—On Thursday, will be the meeting of the Melodists' Club; the Duke of Cambridge in the chair.—On Friday (the 31st), the London Sacred Harmonic Society will repeat Haydn's "Creation," conducted by Mr. Surman; with Miss C. Hayes, Mrs. Temple, Miss Kent, Messrs. Lockett and Lawler, as chief singers.—On the same evening, Mr. Brinley Richards, the composer and pianist, will give his annual concert at the Hanover Rooms.—Mr. John Parry gave "Lights and Shadows," by Mr. Albert Smith, last Monday, at the Music Hall, Store-street.—Miss A. Williams has retired from the musical profession, having been married to Alfred Price, Esq., an accomplished amateur of Gloucester. She leaves a gap in oratorio music not easily to be filled, and her duos with the contralto, Miss M. Williams, will indeed be a deprivation at our concerts and festivals.—Mme. Maria Martinez, from the Havannah, the "Malbran noire" as she is called, is now in Paris on her way to London. A black *prima donna*, with a wonderful voice and execution, will be, indeed, a novelty.—Mlle. Elise Krinitz, a German pianiste of the classical school, well known in Paris, will arrive in London at the end of this month.

MR. ALBERT SMITH will commence his Musical Entertainment, entitled the "Overland Mail," at Willis's Rooms, on Tuesday evening next. The route lies from Suez to Boulogne, via the Desert, Cairo, the Pyramids, the Nile, Malta, Marseilles, and Paris; with illustrations, painted from original sketches, by Mr. W. Beverley.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

An excellent meeting at Manchester has been the sole feature of the present week, as regards sport; in the betting circles, however, the movements have been highly important, the favourites having fluctuated to an extent that proves the Derby to be one of the most "open" races known for many years. It is expected that about six or seven and twenty will go to the post, and lucky will be the prophet, who, from such a host of evenly-matched competitors, can select the winner. It is scarcely necessary to say that the ensuing week will be devoted to the great carnival on Epsom Downs, commencing on Tuesday, and occupying four days. The Derby comes off on Wednesday, and the Oaks on Friday, and each will, for the first time, be the second race. The Craven and Woodcote Stakes will be the "attraction" of the opening day, and the Grand Stand Handicap of the third—there is every prospect of good entries for the plates, &c. The aquatic register is "blank," and the only cricket fixture is the Alphabetical match at Lords, on Monday.

TATTERSALLS.

MONDAY.—Immense sums were laid out on the four leading favourites, the Nigger improving to the greatest extent; Voltigeur, the Italian, Brennus, and the Swede were also in great favour with their parties; Mildew and Penang not in good favour, and all sorts of odds laid against Mavors.

DERBY.	DERBY.	DERBY.
5 to 1 agst Clincher	20 to 1 agst Penang	40 to 1 agst Ghillie Callum
5 to 1 — Bolingbroke	20 to 1 — The Italian (t)	50 to 1 — Brennus (t)
7 to 1 — The Nigger (t)	30 to 1 — Mavors (t)	50 to 1 — The Swede (t)
9 to 1 — Pittford (t)	30 to 1 — Diocoon	50 to 1 — Lady Geraldine
12 to 1 — Voltigeur (t)	30 to 1 — Cariboo (t)	
14 to 1 — Mildew	40 to 1 — Sweetheart	

OAKS.	OAKS.	OAKS.
7 to 1 agst Gillyflower	10 to 1 agst Excilly (t)	12 to 1 agst Tingle (t)
8 to 1 — Tiff	12 to 1 — Rhedycina	13 to 1 — Countess (Mr. Gratwick's), (t)
9 to 1 — Eliza Middleton	12 to 1 — Probit	

MANCHESTER RACES.—WEDNESDAY.

T. RIAL STAKES of 5 sovs each, and 40 added.—Mr. Nicoll's Woolwich, 1. Mr. Lawson nd. Mark Tapley, 2.
THE BIENNIAL STAKES of 10 sovs each, with 50 added.—Mr. Merry's Louis Napoleon, 1. Mr. J. Osborne's Black Doctor, 2.
THE UNION CUP of 200 sovs, added to a handicap of 10 sovs each.—Mr. Colingwood's Administrator, 1. Mr. A. Phillips's Zayda, 2.
THE WELTER CUP of 100 sovs, with 50 added.—Mr. W. Kemp nd General Sale, 1. Mr. Nichols nd Antelope, 2.
THE PLATE of £50.—Mr. White's Panope, 1. Captain Lane's Baronet, 2.

HARPENDEN RACES.—WEDNESDAY.

THE TWO-YEAR-OLDS STAKES, of 5 sovs each, and 30 added.—Baron Rothschild's br f (Simpson), 1. Mr. Webb's Vigilant (Crickmore), 2.
THE LADIES' PURSE of 30 sovs.—Mr. Leigh's Reindeer (Captain Little), 1. Mr. Stephenson's Goodwood (Captain Douglas), 2.
THE HARPENDEN HANDICAP of 5 sovs each, and 40 added.—Mr. Douglas's Sir Gilbert (Abrahams), 1. Mr. Sait's Sam Hood (R. Johnson), 2.

BURNING OF THE "OCEAN QUEEN."—An instance of spontaneous combustion of coal, by which a fine vessel, the *Ocean Queen*, belonging to London, upwards of 800 tons burden, was totally lost, was reported on Monday at Lloyd's. The unfortunate vessel had a full cargo of Newcastle coal, and was bound to Suez, for the supply of the Indian steamers. On the 21st of December, the captain was informed by one of the crew that smoke was issuing forth from the hold forward, and he suspected the coal had ignited. The hatches were at once removed, when instantly flames burst forth, and every effort made to subdue them proved unavailing. The ship was then in lat. 22° 30' south, and lon. 53° east, some 700 or 800 miles distant from land. The crew, after an unsuccessful attempt to confine the fire to the hold, were compelled to take to the boats, and, after enduring much suffering, they were picked up by a French homeward bound ship, 400 miles from the spot where the *Ocean Queen* was burned. They were safely landed at the Mauritius. By a recent return there appear to have been no fewer than 14 ships destroyed by fire from similar causes during the last four years.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

F W R.—It is not correct. Black, at his third move, may obviously take the Bishop and post-pone checkmate.
H B, Leeds.—Under the circumstances mentioned, Black was bound to abide by the moves he had announced; and his refusal to continue the game, because he was not permitted to retract them, is a subterfuge of which we doubt not he is by this time ashamed.
ALEXANDERINA.—The diagrams are quite needless. Merely send the process. Both, in the present instance, are incorrect.
M S, Liverpool.—We are pleased to hear so good an account of the club, in the welfare of which we have always felt a lively interest.
J G, United Service Club; A LADY, SETTLE, Yorkshire.—See our notice above to F W R.
DORNBURG.—If the conditions of a Problem are, that mate is to be given in five moves, and you effect it in less, you beat the author and show his Problem is defective.
T K must be good enough to write out the position.
M P, Eaton place.—The "far-famed Staunton Chess Pieces" are procurable in your own neighbourhood, if we are not mistaken—both at Messrs Jennens and Bettridge's, the *papier mache* manufacturers, and at Westerton's Library, Hyde-park.
DUBIUS.—1. If two or more Pawns can be advanced to their 8th squares, they may be exchanged for any superior pieces the owner chooses. 2. The "Chess-Player's Handbook and Companion," price 5s, published by Bohn.
AMATEUR, Manchester.—It shall have a place shortly.
N R.—1. There is no essential difference. 2. It shall be reported on next week.
E H G.—Pretty, but easy.
SOLUTIONS OF M. EICHSTADT'S PROBLEM, No 329, by PERCY, DEREYON, AGNES, P R, Cork; G B F; W G P, Chudleigh; G Y H; M S, Liverpool; A G M, A B C, MARCUS, L S, Brighton; S H G; M J G; A T, Paisley; AN AMATEUR, CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER, W C, W T P, MOONSHINE, JR. FIELD, and THURBERG, are correct. All others are wrong.
SOLUTIONS OF No 330, by Sir G S; R F, Royal Artillery; R D M, ST. EDMUND, W V, are correct. All others are wrong.
A B, Tavistock.—The game shall be examined | C M I.—It shall be attended to.
*** Several communications on Chess, which want of space prevents our answering this week, shall be replied to in our next Number.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 329.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to Q 4th (doublech)	K to Q B 4th	3. Kt to Q B sq	Anything
2. B to K 6th	P takes R, best	4. Kt Mates.	

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 330.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to Q 2d	P to K 6th or (a)	3. Kt to K 3d	P Queens
2. B to Q Kt 5th	P takes R, or (b)	4. Kt to K Kt 2d—Mate.	

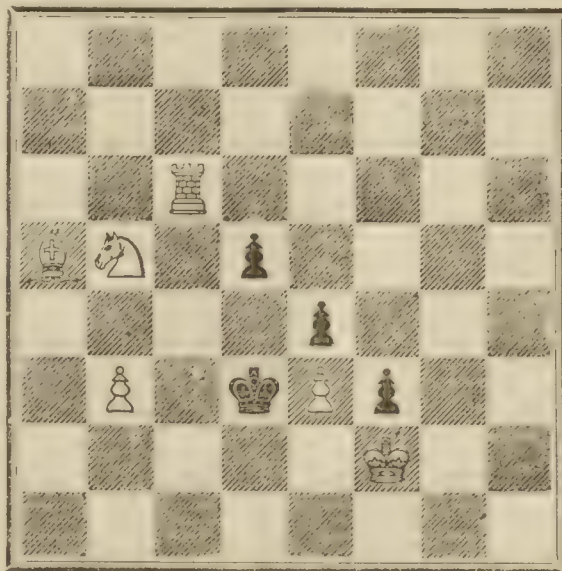
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
(a) 1. Kt to K 3d (ch)	K to B 8th.	3. R to Q sq (ch)	Moves
2. Kt to K 2d	Moves	4. B to Q Kt 5th—Mate.	

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
(b) 1. Kt to K 3d	P to K 7th	4. R to Q sq	Mate.
2. Kt to Q Kt 2d	K to B 8th		

PROBLEM No. 331.

By HERR RIES, of Stuttgart.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, to mate in five moves.

MATCH BETWEEN THE GLASGOW AND THE NORTHUMBERLAND CLUBS.

Subjoined we give (from the *Gateshead Observer*) one of the two games played by correspondence in the match between the clubs of Glasgow and Newcastle, and which, after a contest of six months, ending March 30th, was resigned in favour of the latter. The other game continues to "drag its slow length along." Our intention was to wait till both were complete, and then to publish them together, or in immediate succession; but a vexatious and systematic delay, practised on the part of Glasgow, renders it much more difficult to predict when the unfinished game will end than what its result will be. An observation such as this may seem ungracious, and is made reluctantly; but the Glasgow players, in spite of express stipulation and remonstrance, and in no very courteous manner, avail themselves so largely of that peculiar description of odds which consists in retracting moves and taking double the time agreed upon for transmitting them, that it would be unjust to pass the circumstance without comment. It is irksome enough over the board, as every one knows, to encounter an opponent who ponders long his obvious and almost only move, or who plays for a hopeless stalemate when the game is lost and won; but few have experienced to what an extent these annoyances may be magnified in correspondence. Hence, the complainant spirit with which we were prepared to treat the Scottish players in their defeat, is absorbed in our sympathy with the Northumbrians in their victory.

(Scotch Gambit.)

WHITE (Glasgow).	BLACK (Newcastle).	WHITE (Glasgow).	BLACK (Newcastle).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	18. Q to K sq	Kt takes Kt
2. K Kt to B 3rd	Q Kt to B 3rd	19. Q takes Kt	Q to her 3d (h)
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P	20. Kt to Q 4th	P to K Kt 3d (i)
4. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	21. Q R to K sq	B to his sq
5. P to Q B 3d	K Kt to B 3d	22. R to K 7th	B to Q 2d
6. P to K 5th	P to Q 4th	23. Q to K R 6th (k)	K R to K sq (l)
7. K B to Q Kt 5th	K Kt to K 5th	24. Kt to K 6th	B takes Kt
8. K Kt takes P (a)	Castles	25. Q R takes B	Q to her B 4th (ch)
9. B takes Kt	P takes B	26. Q to K 3d	Q takes Q (ch)
10. Castles (b)	B to Q R 3d (c)	27. R takes Q	K to B sq (m)
11. R to K sq	B to Q Kt 3d	28. R takes K (h)	R takes K
12. B to K 3d (d)	Q to her 2d	29. R to Q 3d (n)	K to his 2d
13. K Kt to Q Kt 3d (e)	Q to K 2d	30. K to B 2d	K to Q 3d
14. Q Kt to Q 2d	Q R to Q sq	31. R to Q sq	P to Q B 4th
15. P to Q R 4th (f)	B takes B	32. P to Q 4th	P to Q 5th
16. R takes B	Q takes P	33. R to Q 3d	R to Q Kt sq
17. P to K B 3d (g)	Q to K B 5th	34. R to Q 2d (o)	R to Q Kt 5th
		35. R to B 2d	R takes R P

Glasgow resigns.

(a) P takes P is the customary move. By a curious coincidence, the position is now the same as in the Newcastle game at move eighth, although the openings were distinct.
(b) The player now leaves the vessel to drive the deep waters; or, in other words, here end the book moves.
(c) From this point the games diverge. In the other, Glasgow plays the B to Q 2d, and it seems hard to decide which is the better move.
(d) Threatening to win a piece, by first exchanging Bishops, and afterwards taking Knight with Rook.
(e) Many interesting variations spring from Kt to Q B 5th.
(f) The Queen retires to make all snug at home, and brood over fresh tactics.
(g) This appears to weaken the Royal camp, but entails no real danger, while it serves the double purpose of keeping the Knight at a distance and enticing White to open an attack which leads to a rapid exchange of pieces.
(h) Better to have tarried at Knight's 5th, perhaps.
(i) At first sight it appears to be of small consequence which Rook is made to occupy King's square; but, we believe, the difference between a won and a drawn game depends upon it.
(j) Probably Glasgow overlooked this move in playing—23. Q to K R 6th. The advantage attached to it in the preceding note is now apparent—they are driven to exchange Rooks under unpleasant circumstances.
(k) Black has now command of the open file, with time to play the King round to support the Pawns.
(l) Had White advanced Q Kt P, the Rook would have resumed his station at King's square, preparatory to the King going round to cut up the Pawns.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 578.—By Mr. H. B. B., of Lynn.

White: K at Q Kt sq, Q at her B 5th, Bat Q Kt 3d, Kt at Q 4th, P's at K Kt 6th and K 2d.

Black: K at his 5th, Q at K B 3d, Kt's at K Kt sq and Q Kt 5th; P's at K Kt 2d, K B 5th, K 6th, and Q Kt 7th.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 579.—This admirable little stratagem is the invention of M. F. R. E. S. S., from La Régnée.

White: K at K B 7th, Q at Q B 4th, K's at Q B 2d and Q Kt 8th, B's at K sq and K 6th, P at K B 6th.

Black: K at Q R 4th, Q at K R 7th, R at K R 4th, B's at K Kt 7th and Q Kt 5th, P's at K R 2d, K B 6th, Q 4th, Q Kt 3d, Q R 3d, and Q Kt 6th.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Lord Normanby met with an accident on Thursday week. He was thrown from his horse when riding in the Bois de Boulogne, and considerably bruised. The injury is about the head and in one of his hands, but is not at all of any serious consequence.

The Rev. Dr. Warneford has paid over to the Rev. Chancellor Law, the Vice-Principal of Queen's College, Birmingham; the Rev. Vaughan Thomas Oxford, and William Sands Cox, F.R.S., Dean of the Faculty, the munificent sum of £1000 towards the endowment of the wardenship, to which office the Rev. Horace Gray, Prebendary of Bath and Wells and Vicar of Pilton, was appointed at the last annual meeting of the governors.

The submarine telegraph communication between Dover and Calais which was to have been opened this month, will not now be completed and opened until the end of June.

On Saturday afternoon, a marine, named Crawford, belonging to the *Victoria and Albert* Royal yacht, in Portsmouth harbour, while under the influence of drink, jumped overboard from the *Royal George*, hulk to the yacht, and had sunk twice, when Mr. Scalf, clerk, jumped overboard, and seized him in the act of sinking a third time, and succeeded in keeping hold of the man till assistance was rendered by a boat's crew from the *Royal George*, when both parties were rescued from their perilous situation.

"In Louis Philippe's time," said M. Piscatory, the late French Ambassador in Greece, the other day at a dinner of the Elysée Bourbon, to Lord Brougham, "Gulnot and I used to row in the same boat," upon which the noble convert to dapsism observed, "Ay, ay! but not with the same sculls!"

The abstract of the parish accounts of poor-relief in Birmingham shows a diminution in the expenditure for the relief and management of the poor, as compared with the preceding year; of no less a sum than £14,043ss. 10s.; and on the total expenditure, as compared with the same period, the very large amount of £26,193 9s. 4d.

The beautiful spire which adorned the west end of the church at Norton-by-Gauby, was on Monday night, the 13th inst., struck by lightning or a fire-ball, and the whole of the spire (which was seriously damaged by lightning in 1843, and then repaired) knocked down as low as the battlements. Part of the spire fell through the roof of the church, knocking down a portion of the gallery.

At the Silver-Mine Lime-works, Linlithgowshire, 3700 tons of stone were recently raised at one blast. The quantity of powder used to detach this immense weight of stone was five cwt. This, we believe, is the most extraordinary blast of rock which has ever been effected in Scotland.

Intelligence was received at Lloyd's on Saturday, by the *Mary*, Captain Hagnet, just arrived at Bristol, from Newfoundland, of an enormous field of ice, upwards of 150 miles in length, floating in the Atlantic, about the parallel of latitude 46. The *Mary* was entangled for several days among the icebergs, some of which were more than 200 yards high out of the water, and escaped from amongst them with extreme difficulty. The early drifting of ice from the Polar seas this season is considered extremely favourable to the expeditions in search of Sir John Franklin and his brave companions.

The East India Company have paid into the Bank of England the sum of £2788 to the credit of the representative of the late Lord Keane, being the amount of the one-eighth of the Ghuznee prize-money, reserved for final appropriation by the Government.

Commander Carmichael, R.N., commanding her Majesty's steam-sloop *Spitfire*, in the Mediterranean, succeeds to the handsome fortune of about £6000 a year and a baronetcy, in consequence of the death of his brother, who has only enjoyed his honours and property for a very short period.

The affairs of the Kingsland Literary Institution are to be wound up, in compliance with a petition from the shareholders.

Recent news from Havannah announces the cholera as having raged there for some weeks. The number of deaths were sixty daily.

A collision of two Canadian steamers has occurred on Lake Erie, near Port Maitland, by which one, having on board a portion of the British 23rd Regiment, was sunk in a few minutes in eight fathoms of water. The surgeon, Dr. Grantham, and twenty-four soldiers, and thirteen women and children were drowned.

A shrewd farmer in the Vermont Legislature declined lately answering the speech of a member, who was remarkable for his frothy and pugnacious impudence and self-conceit, thus:—"Mr. Speaker, I can't reply to that 'ere speech, for it always wrenches me terribly to kick at nothing."

The *Gateshead Observer*, a Free-Trade paper, states that "Mr. William Chowler, who saddened us with his assurances of agricultural ruin, and alarmed us with his threat of a rural rebellion for the repeal of the Corn-laws, has just made application for another farm for a nephew, and offered to guarantee the rent!"

The Port Nicholson (New Zealand) papers, received *via* Sydney, mention the death of the notorious chief of the Ngatotoa tribe, Te Raupehaha. He was of great age, approaching fourscore, and possessed considerable influence among the natives of the southern districts.

The farm of Hallowood, in the parish of Lhanbryde (Scotland), the last occupant having died, was let the other day to a new tenant, at a little more than double the former rent.

Recent letters from Padua state that a "monster" trial is about to take place in that city before a military tribunal. Seventy persons are already arrested, and it is expected that many more will be arrested still. It relates to a vast association of thieves and robbers, which had extended its ramifications as far as Bologna. Many precious articles have been discovered in the possession of the persons arrested.

Mr. Stoddart Douglas has been announced, at a large and influential public meeting held at Maidstone, as the Protectionist colleague of Sir E. Filmer, as candidate for the representation of West Kent, whenever a dissolution takes place.

Last Saturday a meeting was held at Worcester, at which it was determined to use every available influence to prevent the return of J. H. H. Foley, Esq., at the next election, and to promote that of Mr. Clive, the son of the gallant colonel of the Worcestershire Yeomanry, on Protectionist principles.

At Middleham, on Tuesday last, Charles Prince, a boy in the employ of Mr. Fobert, trainer to Lord Eglinton, was kicked in the chest by a favourite horse, named Probit, and expired the next day; he was brother to John Prince, the jockey.

At the recent petty sessions of Bungay, in Norfolk, John Buxton, of St. James's, assistant overseer, was, on the information of W. C. Hotson, Esq., auditor of the West Norfolk audit district, committed for trial on the charge of having uttered two warrants, issued by the High Constable of the Bungay division, for the county rate; and also with having forged a receipt for the sum of £7 19s. 1d., purporting to be a receipt from Robert Nunn, the overseer for the current year, of the balance due to the parish from him the said John Buxton.

One of the Whitburn fishermen, while out fishing last week in deep water, caught a skate about three feet in breadth, to which was attached a hook, a line six feet long, and a piece of wood about the same length. The fish seems to have had this appendage for a considerable length of time.

It is said that Mr. Wyon, R.A., has been commissioned by the East India Company to prepare a die for a gold medal to be presented to Major Edwarde, in acknowledgment of the services rendered by that officer during the recent war in the East; and that, as it is intended solely for the Major, the die will be destroyed as soon as the medal is struck, so that no duplicate shall exist.

From Rio Janeiro, dates to the 5th of April announce that the ravages of the yellow fever were awful, there having been 14,000 deaths in less than three months. Every English ship had suffered more or less; many vessels had lost every soul on board, and there were no seamen to man half the vessels in the harbour.

A spacious new church has been erected at the sole expense of Lord Haddo (who has also given a liberal endowment), in the Christ Church district of the extensive parish of St. George's-in-the-East. The Rev. William McCall, B.A., late curate of St. Mary's, Whitechapel, has been appointed by Lord Haddo to the incumbency of St. Mary's.

The *Liverpool Journal* states that serious ravages were made by the small-pox amongst a vast number of children in and about St. Helen's. It is attributed to some objections raised by nearly all the mothers against having them vaccinated. It has been asserted that there were, a few days ago, some twenty children dead in one street in St. Helen's.

In behalf of the Exhibition of 1851, among the subscriptions last reported to her Majesty's commissioners, appear numerous contributions from the working classes throughout the country. In the metropolis the workmen in the employ of Mr. T. Cubitt have subscribed upwards of £40; those of Messrs. Broadwoods, £10 10s.; the establishment of Messrs. Waterlow, lithographers, £21 10s.; the locomotive establishment of the London and South-Western Railway, £29 13s.

Lieutenant-General Sir John Foster Fitzgerald, K.C.B., Colonel of the 18th Royal Irish, has been appointed Commander of the Forces in the Windward and Leeward Islands, vice Lieutenant-General Sackville H. Berkeley, who has resigned.

Great alterations have been effected at St. James's Church, Taunton. The fine old font has undergone a complete restoration, and is now a prominent and ornamental feature of the sacred building. Some of the pews have also been cut down, and new ones of a more slightly and appropriate character substituted in their place.

Out of 70 companies of National Guards possessed by the town of Marseilles (France), 35 have been disbanded and ordered to deliver up their arms within three days,



ACCIDENT TO HER MAJESTY'S STEAMER "CUCKOO," AT JERSEY.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO HER MAJESTY'S STEAMER "CUCKOO."

IN the *Jersey Times*, of April 16, appeared a letter of grave remonstrance on the subject of the non-placing of the beacon on the Oyster Rocks (Les Huitières) at the entrance to the small roads to St. Helier, which beacon had been swept away by violent storms some three months previously. On the 15th of May, one month from the publication of this remonstrance, her Majesty's steamer *Cuckoo*, Captain Dumaresq, justified its forebodings of danger. The *Birkenhead*, Queen's steamer, of 1200 tons, Captain Stevens, having anchored in the large roads on Tuesday evening, under the charge of Mr. Gallichan, Queen's pilot, with the *dépôt* 26th Regiment on board, from Queenstown, Ireland, for the Jersey garrison, the *Cuckoo*, on this station, proceeded to her early on Wednesday morning and took on board 300 of her troops, with whom she was steaming to towards Victoria Harbour at about half-past five o'clock, being at the time in charge of Mr. Payn, Queen's pilot, when her starboard bow suddenly struck upon the dangerous and unbeaconed rocks in question. Just previously, Captain Dumaresq, hearing some doubt expressed to Mr. Payn by Mr. Gallichan (who had come on board from the *Birkenhead* as a mere passenger to shore) as to the safety of his course, gave the order "Ease her!" an order which fortunately mitigated, although it was too late to prevent, the violence of the strike. The consternation of all on board at the moment of the collision was great; but owing to the coolness of Captain Dumaresq and his officers, the exertions of Major Hogarth and the officers commanding, and to the disciplined obedience of the men, they remained in their places. Captain Dumaresq then got all the *Cuckoo's* steam up, ordered the troops *en masse* astern, to keep her bows as much as possible from the water, and happily succeeded in driving her, just beyond the harbour's entrance, into shallow water, the vessel slightly canting over towards her larboard side as she took the ground. All the troops on deck were then safely landed in boats.

Fortunately, the wives and children and baggage had not been taken on board from the *Birkenhead*.

On the fall of the tide, it was found that the *Cuckoo* had received extensive injury in her starboard bow, in which a hole of considerable size had been made, low down, and her copper was scraped some distance along her starboard side. No time was lost in rendering the aperture, by means of hides, &c., as water-tight as possible; and as soon as the rising tide permitted in the evening, she was floated into the inner harbour.

The crew of the *Cuckoo*, we are happy to learn, had time to secure most of their clothes, &c., before the tide washed over her decks in Victoria harbour.

Now that the late serious accident to a Queen's vessel—an accident which, but for the admirable presence of mind and promptitude of action of her commander, might have been attended by a dreadful loss of human life—must have convinced the authorities that the re-erection of the Oyster-rocks beacon is necessary for the safety of vessels entering or leaving the harbour, we trust that they will at once re-erect it, if they have not already replaced it; and that they will also forthwith cause beacons to be placed upon every other rock from which the least danger can be reasonably apprehended for such vessels.

We have to thank a Jersey correspondent for the accompanying sketch.

THE CORK, BLACKROCK, AND PASSAGE RAILWAY.

(From our own Correspondent.)

IN our Number 269, Vol. 10, for June 26, 1847, we gave a sketch of "Lady Deane commencing the Cork, Blackrock, and Passage Railway," by cutting a

turf on the grounds of Sir Thomas Deane. We have now much pleasure in returning to the same spot, after an absence of nearly three years, to record the first engine and tender passing over the line. This event, looked forward to by the citizens for some time past, took place on Tuesday, the 14th, and was hailed with delight by the health-seeking as well as recreation-enjoying portion of the community, to whom, as well as to the business portion of the citizens, it will be a great boon.

For some time, in the early stages of the works on this line, doubts were entertained as to the chance of its ever being completed; but, fortunately, the whole management passed into the hands of a few practical business men, who brought the undertaking to its present state; and that, too, without the aid of loan, or having pressed with severity on the shareholders, and at a considerable amount under the first estimate for the line.

In a few days the passenger traffic will commence, and open, even to the Corkonians, for the first time, glimpses of scenery along the road for which they are little prepared, notwithstanding the many thousand voyages made by steamers up and down the river. After leaving the station at Passage, the line runs close by the side of the public road, and sweeps around Horsehead, showing the beauties of Merino, up to Belveley Bridge, Smith Barrey's Bay, the little island, and beautifully undulating and planted background of hilly scenery on the right. After rounding Horsehead the line again runs in close by the high-road, and shows a broad lake surrounded on all sides by richly planted hills, studded with the mansions of wealthy citizens and country gentlemen; having in the distance Blackrock Castle and the Mathew Testimonial Tower, with a peep at the Glanmire side of the river. At Stop Island, the rail for the first time crosses the high road and mouth of the Douglas Channel, previous to entering the deep cutting at Blackrock, and shows the Douglas Channel. After passing through the cutting, the line again joins the water, and comes out at Dundanion, as shown in the accompanying sketch, exhibiting at a glance one of the finest views on the river—the busy city, with its tall spires, its smoking chimneys, and hundreds of taper masts, with the broad sheet of water in the forepart of the picture, and the banks of Blackrock, the brickfields, and Glanmire on each side, with the busy splash of the steamer and sluggish move of the deeply-laden emigrant vessel.

From Cork to Passage the line is a dead level, and presented no "engineering difficulties;" save at Blackrock, where a long and deep cutting had to be made so as to reach the mouth of the Douglas Channel, where it again became a labour of filling, and continued on to Horsehead, from which place in to the station at Passage a sea-wall had to be built, thus to terminate the works for the present.

On Tuesday, the carriages having arrived by the Great Southern and Western Railway, were placed on the rails, and sent up and down the line until three o'clock, when a full freight of the directors and shareholders—as many as could be accommodated on both engine and tender, besides what the carriages could contain—were taken down in 17 minutes and brought back in 10½, performing the run up and down quite to the satisfaction of all, and without the least possible oscillation or disagreeable motion.

It is understood that the directors of the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway Company intend opening the new stone bridge over the Tweed at Berwick on Tuesday, the 18th of June, the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo, and that the event will be celebrated by a dinner on a magnificent scale at Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The only work now remaining to be accomplished at the bridge is the filling in of the ballast on the top of the arches, the laying of the rails, and the completion of the parapet.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

TURPIN'S OAK.

TREES often become memorials of strange characters, scenes, and events. At Penshurst, we have, or rather had, the Oak planted by that "flower of chivalry" Sir Philip Sidney, "who was a gentleman finished and complete, who trod from his cradle to his grave amid incense and flowers, and died in a dream of glory."

The Oak we here illustrate is associated with a very different fame: it is a venerable relic, still standing, in the last sad stages of decay, upon a verdant plot of ground, opposite the "Green Man," on the road to Barnet. According to tradition, it has weathered some centuries. The notorious Dick Turpin was, in his time, accustomed to take up his station behind this tree when he was intent upon a freebooting errand in this part of the country; in other words, this tree was his *ambush*. Its closeness to the high-road rendered it a very desirable spot



"TURPIN'S OAK," AT FINCHLEY.

for Dick, as well as for highwaymen generally, who, about a century and a quarter ago, were continually robbing the mails, as well as commercial travellers (bag-men), proceeding to and fro between London and the north of England. From time to time have been abstracted from the bark of this oak pistol-balls, which had been discharged at the trunk to deter highwaymen, should any have been at hand, from attacking the parties travelling.

The late Mr. R. Nuthall, solicitor to the East India Company, was upon one occasion stopped in his carriage by two highwaymen, who came upon him from behind this oak, as he was proceeding to his country-house at Monken Hadley, when the above gentleman, being armed with pistols, wounded one of the thieves so severely that he afterwards died of the effects. This tree still goes, in the neighbourhood, under the name of "Turpin's Oak."

Would that this monarch of the wood were linked with a purer fame than that of rare Dick Turpin, who, by the way, has found an eloquent apologist in Mr. Ainsworth. "We shall, perhaps," says our novelist, in the winding-up page of "Rookwood," "be accused of dilating too much upon the character of the highwayman, and we plead guilty to the charge. But we found it impossible to avoid running a little into extremes."

Perhaps we may have placed him in too favourable a point of view—and yet we know not. As upon those of more important personages, many doubts rest upon his history. Such as we conceive him to be we have drawn him—hoping that the benevolent reader, upon finishing our tale, will arrive at the same conclusion; and, in the words of the quaint old prologue to the "Prince of Prigs' Revels,"

Thank that man
Can make each thief a complete Roscian!"

Turpin was hanged at York, in 1739. His remains lie in the desecrated churchyard of St. George, without the Fishergate postern, where a plain stone slab bears the simple initials "R. T." Beneath it rests Richard Turpin.

AN INFORMER OUTWITTED.—The driver of a coach which journeys between a distant city and Bath, last week, received a hint from the ostler of an inn in the suburbs of the latter city that a common informer was seated on the roof of his coach. Conscious that he had exceeded his licensed number, the knight of the whip resigned the ribbons to the ostler, and hastened to the magistrates, laid an information against himself, was fined £5, and received back one-half (£2 10s.) as the informer's fee. Great was the chagrin of the common informer, on presenting himself before the bench for a summons, to find that he had been forestalled.

MONSTER HAILSTONES.—The following extract from a letter is published by the *Bombay Telegraph*:—"I just write these few lines to inform you that on Sunday last, between the hours of four and five o'clock, a tremendous fall of hail occurred at a village called Condwni, about six miles from Sattara. The hailstones are described as being as large as cocoa-nuts. Several houses fell, cattle were slain, and several people were killed by the houses falling in. Many large fish were killed in the river also. The natives declare they have never seen such hail in their lives. I am within the mark when I say they were as large as cocoa-nuts: they have been described as much larger. In camp we had merely a tremendous dust-storm, but for several hours the sides of the hill were white with the hail, like snow in appearance."



THE CORK, BLACKROCK, AND PASSAGE RAILWAY—DUNDANION.

THE GORHAM CASE.

LETTERS, of which the following are the substance, were published by the *Morning Post* on Wednesday. The Archbishop of Canterbury, writing to the



THE REV. MR. GORHAM.

Rev. J. Bartholomew, Archdeacon of Barnstaple, on May 13, 1850, says, in acknowledging an address from the clergy of the archdeaconry of Barnstaple, which expresses their dissatisfaction with the existing court of appeal from the Ecclesiastical Courts, and desiring the assembling of Convocation, with a view to a change in the appellate jurisdiction: "The assembling of Convocation for the exercise of its deliberative functions, is a question attended with so much doubt and difficulty, that I am content to leave it to the discretion of the Sovereign." The Archbishop adds: "It will be satisfactory to the clergy to be informed that a bill is now before the Upper House of Parliament, which, if it passes into a law, will meet the case to which the address adverts, and which proves that the subject in which so many of the clergy feel a deep interest has not escaped the attention of the Bishops of the Church." The Bishop of Exeter, also writing to the Rev. Mr. Bartholomew, on May 16, 1850, says: "I find it very difficult to acknowledge in a manner satisfactory to my own feelings the very gratifying address which you and the clergy of your archdeaconry have been pleased to make to me. The terms in which you speak of my endeavours to discharge, on the late trying occasion, the high duties annexed to my office, fill me with an overpowering sense of my own weakness. I have not only strong reason to hope that the judgment (given by the Judicial Committee) itself will ultimately be proved to be invalid; but, even if that hope be disappointed, I am confident that it can be shown, on close inspection, to be of no authority whatever as a precedent in any future case. Into the grounds of this expectation I will not now enter. Suffice it to say, that so confident am I in their soundness and force, that, if it should again be my misfortune to be required by the Crown, or any other patron, to institute to cure of souls within my diocese any clergyman who holds the opinions held by Mr. Gorham, or otherwise plainly contradicting the doctrine of our Church on the great article of baptism, I should not only feel it my duty to reject him, but should rely with full assurance in the justice even of the Judicial Committee, that they would sustain me in taking the course which I here announce."

We have received a letter, signed *Fides*, which enters more into the doctrinal part of the question than will suit all our readers. We shall only copy from it, therefore, two sentences:—"The cause of the great diversity of opinion as to the doctrine of our Church on the baptism of infants, is that the Church is not,

in reality, uniform in her teaching. If a person interpret the Offices, &c., by the Articles, he will come to one conclusion; if *vice versa*, to another. Now, the 'Institution of Christ' has nothing to do with infant baptism. The 'one baptism for the remission of sins' was applied, originally, to adults."

We are assured by the Vicar of St. Mary's, Nottingham, in reference to a supposition of ours last week, that only one single individual clergyman in that neighbourhood has addressed the Bishop of Exeter.

The Court of Common Pleas has announced that it will deliver its judgment on the motion to prohibit the Court of Arches from proceeding to carry into execution the decision of the Privy Council, on Monday next.

We give this week a portrait of the Rev. Mr. Gorham; but we have it not in our power to append to it a long account of the rev. gentleman. He has lived, apparently, too unobtrusively, and probably too useful a life, to supply many materials for a biography. We can say of him that he was educated at the University of Cambridge, where he was a Fellow of Queen's College for eighteen years, and where, at Trinity College, at present he has a son. For thirty-five years he laboured assiduously as an unbeneficed clergyman, and, at the end of that period was preferred by Lord Chancellor Lyndhurst, in January, 1846, to the perpetual vicarage of St. Just, Penwith, in Cornwall, the most western parish, except one, with a population, Mr. Gorham says, of between 7000 and 8000 miners. His differences with the Bishop began soon after his appointment. He says, in the Introduction to his "Examination," a book published by Hatchard and Son, Piccadilly, and by Seeleys, Fleet-street:—

"When the Bishop of Exeter instituted me, he not only expressed his great satisfaction that the Chancellor had listened to his request, that he would not present a young or an inexperienced man, but he suggested and assisted me in an application to the Crown, that her Majesty would condescend to nominate a district minister, of my own choice, in the north of my parish—on the ground that similarity of views was of great importance for effectual ministerial co-operation. Sir Robert Peel at once acceded to my recommendation, so strengthened by the Bishop."

"In a few months, however, the Bishop suddenly altered his tone. In the summer he rebuked me for having used the words 'THE NATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT' (instead of 'THE Church') in a circular for building a district chapel. Soon after, he stated his 'high disapprobation' that I had advertised for a curate 'free from TRACTARIAN ERROR'; he hinted, in a manner not to be misunderstood, that I belonged to 'a most dangerous set of men'; and he plainly told me that he 'no longer trusted me,' and would narrowly watch any one who applied for my curacy. This determination occasioned me much embarrassment. At length, however, I nominated a curate, who had been long in orders: the Bishop summoned him for an examination, 'ESPECIALLY ON BAPTISM, the foundation of all Christian doctrine, and intimated to him that his acceptance of a curacy from me was unfavourable to him: he was however ultimately licensed."

So began that dispute which is shaking the Church to its foundations. In August, 1847, the present Lord Chancellor having understood that Mr. Gorham wished to exchange his vicarage, which was at his time of life too heavy a charge for him, and inconveniently remote, nominated him to Bramford Speke, a place with a much smaller population and a much smaller income than St. Just; the former yielding £216 net per annum, and the latter £449. On his presentation to Bramford Speke, the Bishop of Exeter, who had inscribed on his testimonials an injurious attack on his character, and had otherwise shewn much hostility to Mr. Gorham, describing him as a person who indulged in a peculiar license of language, thought it necessary to inquire into the soundness of Mr. Gorham's doctrines before inducting him. The examination by the Bishop was begun December, 1847, and concluded in February, 1848. It occupied fifty-two hours in eight days; and, at the end of it, the Bishop finding Mr. Gorham not sound in doctrine according to his views, refused to induct him into Bramford Speke. Mr. Gorham describes the refusal as involving the liberties of the whole body of the clergy and laity. The remaining steps of his career, involving the whole of the process before the Arches Court and the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, are too recent and have excited too much attention to make it desirable for us now to repeat them. They have been already recorded in our Journal. Towards the close of a long life, spent in the humble but most useful offices of the Church, Mr. Gorham finds himself the object of public curiosity. Without any effort on his part, he has acquired great notoriety; and when inquiries are made into his previous career, much more is not discovered than is common to all good men. He lives in the performance of his duties, and will die; and that, till the Bishop of Exeter fastened on him all the pomp and glare of a great theological contest, promised to be his "whole history." Independently of the vexation and trouble, the perturbation of spirit and bodily fatigue caused by such a contest, it must have been to Mr. Gorham very expensive. Some assistance has been given to the Bishop of Exeter to enable him to bear his expenses. We have not heard that the party in the Church which shares Mr. Gorham's opinions has assisted him with its purse.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

APPOINTMENTS AND PREFERMENTS.—The Rev. Alexander Rhind Webster, of Bradninch, Devon, to Plymtree Rural Deanery, in the diocese of Exeter. The Rev. Francis Lear, to the Rectory of Bishopston, alias Ebbsborne, with Frampton and the Vicarage of Bishopstone annexed. The Rev. Robert Hole, to the Rectory of Northtawton, Devon. The Rev. J. Haworth, to the Rectory of St. Michael's, Chester. The Rev. — Hames, to the Rectory of Galby, Leicestershire. The Rev. Charles John Dashwood, to the Rectory of Billingsford, Norfolk. The Rev. Henry Ralph Smythe, to the Rectory of Beckbury, Salop. The Rev. Daniel Haigh, to the Vicarage of Buckden, Hunts. The Rev. Stratford Leigh, to the Vicarage of Hatfield Peverell, Essex. The following have been appointed Surrogates in the Deanery of Holsworthy:—The Rev. F. B. Briggs, Rev. F. Parker, Rev. T. H. Kingdon, Rev. W. Edgcombe, Rev. T. W. Melhuish, Rev. P. W. Molesworth. The Rev. W. N. Jepson, Vicar of St. Martin, Lincoln, to be a Surrogate. The Rev. Samuel Sunderland, Vicar of Penistone and Rural Dean, to be a Surrogate for the diocese of Ripon. The Rev. W. H. Hill, M.A., late incumbent of Ironbridge, Salop, and formerly lecturer of St. Martin's, Birmingham, to the living of St. Andrew's, Birmingham, vice Rev. O. B. Moore, resigned; patron, the Bishop of Worcester; net val. £400.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have lately received testimonials of affection and esteem:—The Rev. E. J. Treffry, from the boys of King Edward VI.'s Free Grammar-School Great Berkhamstead, on his resigning the head-mastership of the school. The Rev. James W. Sproule, from the congregation of Walcot Church, Bath. The Rev. J. Brame, from the congregation of St. Paul's Church, Westleigh, on the withdrawal of the assistance of the Curates' Aid Society. The Rev. Robert Aitkin, the Rector of Pendean, St. Just in Penwith, from the parishioners. The Very Rev. Archibald Campbell Tait, Dean of Carlisle, from the inhabitants of Rugby.

Letters have just been received from the Bishop of Victoria stating his safe arrival at Hong Kong, on March 29. He sailed from Torbay on Nov. 19.

SECESSIONS TO ROME.—We regret to learn that two estimable clergymen, highly beloved and respected for their amiable character and the exemplary discharge of their sacred duties, were received at Rome, in Easter week, into the Roman Catholic Church. Their names are the Rev. John Henry Wynne, B.C.L., Fellow of All Souls College, and the Rev. James Laird Patterson, M.A., of Trinity College.—*The Times*.

The Rev. W. Maskell has officially resigned the living of St. Mary Church, Devon.—*Guardian*.

The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol has just given £600 to the three small livings of Horseley, Oxenhall, and Deerhurst, in Gloucestershire, towards the erection of parsonage-houses.

PLATE PRESENTED TO THE DEAN OF CARLISLE.

In our Journal of April 20 we described the very interesting proceedings on the presentation of the Scholars' Memorial to the Rev. Dr. Tait, Head Master of Rugby School, on his appointment to the Deanery of Carlisle.

We now engrave the Testimonial, a group of three figures—Faith, supported by Philosophy and History, designed and modelled by Mr. Alfred Brown, under the inspection of Mr. E. H. Bailey, R.A.; and executed in silver by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, the successors to Storr and Mortimer. The composition is a very successful one: the panel of the plinth bears the following inscription:—"Viro admodum Reverendo A. C. Tait, LL.D., D.D., Scholæ Rugbæensis alumni, 1850."

DEATH OF M. GAY-LUSSAC.

SCIENCE has just lost one of its brightest ornaments in the death of M. Gay-Lussac, which took place on the 9th instant, at his residence, in the Jardin des Plantes, at Paris.



THE LATE M. GAY-LUSSAC.

Nicolas-François Gay-Lussac was born at St. Leonard (Haut-Vienne), on the 6th of December, 1788. In 1816 he was chosen Professor of Chemistry at the Polytechnic School. He had previously distinguished himself by his aerial voyages, for the observation of atmospheric phenomena at great heights. Accompanied by M. Biot, he proposed these researches to the French Government; the offer was seconded by Berthollet and Laplace; and Chaptal, then Minister of the Interior, gave the proposition his warm support. The war-balloon which had been employed by the French army in Egypt was given to the custody of MM. Biot and Gay-Lussac, and refitted, at the public expense, under their direction.

Besides the usual provision of barometers, thermometers, hygrometers, and electrometers, they had two compasses and a dipping-needle, with another fine needle, carefully magnetized, and suspended by a very delicate silk thread, for ascertaining by its vibrations the force of magnetic attraction. To examine the electricity of the different strata of the atmosphere, they carried several metallic wires, from sixty to three hundred feet in length, and a small electrophorus feebly charged. For galvanic experiments they had procured a few discs of zinc and copper, with some frogs, to which they added some insects and birds. It was also intended to bring down a portion of air from the higher regions, to be subjected to a chemical analysis; and for this purpose a flask, carefully exhausted and fitted with a stopcock, had been prepared for them.

They ascended from Paris, August 23, 1804, and made a number of very interesting experiments at various heights, ranging from 6500 to 13,000 feet. On September 15, in the same year, M. Gay-Lussac made a second ascent, and reached the great height of four miles and a quarter; he brought down with him from this elevation a flask of air, which, on analysis, was found to be exactly the same as the air collected near the surface of the earth. These experiments are well described in "A System of Aëronautics," by John Wise, a copy of which work reached us from Philadelphia, a few days since. The author observes:—

"The ascents performed by MM. Biot and Gay-Lussac are memorable, as being the first ever undertaken solely for objects of science. It is impossible not to admire the intrepid coolness with which they conducted those experiments, operating, while they floated in the highest regions of the atmosphere, with the same composure and precision as if they had been quietly seated in their cabinet at Paris. Their observations on the force of terrestrial magnetism show, most conclusively, its deep source and wide extension. The identity of the constitution of the atmosphere, to a vast altitude, was likewise ascertained. The facts noted by Gay-Lussac, relative to the state of the thermometer at different heights, appear generally to confirm the law which theory assigns for the gradation of temperature in the atmosphere; but many interesting points were left untouched by this philosopher."

Few men have led such a life of scientific industry as M. Gay-Lussac. There is scarcely a branch of physical or chemical science to which he has not contributed some important discovery. Sometimes he engaged alone in these researches; at others he chose eminent philosophers for his collaborators, among the most distinguished of whom were M. Thénard and M. Alexandre de Humboldt; and he was especially noticed by M. Berthollet. M. Gay-Lussac was an able and ingenious manipulator, and has made a vast number of analyses and experiments. His discovery of the general laws in the composition of bodies, particularly in the animal and vegetable kingdoms, was a very important labour. By his experiments on mercury and elastic fluids, he ascertained that whatever may be the nature of the fluid, it dilates equally from the temperature of ice to that of boiling water, and that it acquires an increase in volume of one-third. In conjunction with M. Humboldt, he likewise made observations on the theory of M. Biot, who, from data supplied by M. de la Perouse, endeavoured to determine the position of the magnetic equator, and its intersection with the terrestrial equator. The result of their inquiry is, that the great chains of mountains, and even volcanoes, have no perceptible influence on the magnetic power, and that that power diminishes in proportion to the distance from the terrestrial equator.



M. HAREVY.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

It is impossible to recapitulate in this brief memoir a tithe of M. Gay-Lussac's philosophical labours. When comparatively young, he became a Member of the Academy of Sciences; and there are few learned societies in France or elsewhere, of which he was not an Associate.

Besides many memoirs in the "Annals of Chemistry" (of which he was editor) and other periodicals, he published, conjointly with M. Thénard, "Physico-Chemical Researches made on the Galvanic Pile, and on the Preparation of Potassium."

M. Gay-Lussac's health was usually robust, but, about six months before his death it became much changed. His funeral took place on the 11th instant, and



PLATE PRESENTED TO THE REV. DR. TAIT, LATE OF RUGBY SCHOOL.

was attended by a great concourse of savans and family friends. M. Pouillet, in the name of the Faculty of Sciences, pronounced the last tribute to M. Gay-Lussac's genius. M. Arago was too strongly affected to speak himself on the mournful occasion; but, through M. Flourens, he conveyed his regret for his illustrious friend. M. Thénard, by a few eloquent words, deeply moved the sympathy of his hearers; and, after being addressed by MM. Becquerel, Chevreul, and Despretz, the assembly separated.

M. HALEVY.

For the last fifteen years this great composer has enjoyed a high reputation in England. Whether from the success of his works in France, or from their reproduction on our own stage, circumstances have, however, lately combined on all sides to attract general attention towards him. The French composers have lately superseded the Italian *maestri*; and at the opening of the theatrical campaign, in London, this year, two of his minor works were given, with signal success, at St. James's Theatre; another was no less successful at the Princess', whilst the Covent Garden establishment announced the production of two of his serious operas. It was found, likewise, that he had been engaged, in conjunction with M. Scribe, in writing another of the most important and promising character of this work, on account of its authors and of its actors, equally the object of general curiosity, some account of the life of M. Halévy cannot fail to prove interesting.

Fromental Halévy was born in Paris at the beginning of the present century. His father was a German, his mother a French lady. As the boy showed a precocious understanding, and his father, like most of his countrymen, was devotedly fond of philosophy and *belles-lettres*, the young Halévy was, at an unusually early age, sent to an academy. However, a few lessons on the piano-forte having been given him, with a view to employ his leisure moments and to vary and relieve his attention, an invincible love of the musical art absorbed all his thoughts. His father, finding at last he could not surmount this propensity, wisely gave way, and placed his son, at ten years of age, at the Grand Conservatoire. There so rapid was his progress, that when only twelve years of age he won the Grand Prize of Harmony against all his seniors. Soon afterwards he had the still greater good-fortune of attracting the attention of one whose name and works will endure as long as the art of music. At thirteen he studied composition under Cherubini. Only two years afterwards, when that great master was obliged to visit London (in 1815), so high an opinion did he entertain of the young Halévy, that he chose him as his temporary substitute to direct his class at the Conservatoire. From this moment the great object of ambition with the young artist was to follow the example of Mozart, and visit the schools of Italy. A new triumph afforded him this opportunity. In 1819, having won the grand prize of composition of the Institute, he was sent by the Academy of France to Rome. He spent three years in Italy, travelling from one great musical city to the other—examining the works of such old composers as Marcello and Palestrina, studying under such renowned masters as Saberi and Zingarelli. From Italy he went to Vienna, purposely to visit one who was the peculiar object of his reverence—one who, like him, had been a favourite pupil of Cherubini—Beethoven. This sublime composer received him kindly, but gave him a melancholy proof that he had lost one of his most perfect and exquisite senses—that of hearing; for, to give him a sample of his inspiration, he played on a harpsichord with broken strings, and so totally out of tune, as to produce nothing but clashing discords, although the immortal Beethoven did not perceive it. The time was now come when the young Halévy must return to Paris, and show “the mettle of his pasture.” His first composition was “Pygmalion”—a work which he offered to the Grande Académie de Musique. It was immediately accepted; and its combination of Italian melody, blended with German harmony, created a great sensation amongst the critics whose privilege it is to witness the prolonged preparations for producing an opera which are observed at the first lyrical theatre of France. Political troubles, however, soon interfered to prevent the production of this opera. Halévy resumed his studies until 1827. At the beginning of this year he gave the Opéra Comique a work entitled “Phidias.” Its success was such, that another was immediately demanded. This was the “Artisan,” which fully sustained the opinion entertained of his abilities. Passing over minor works, we must particularly notice an opera which he subsequently gave at the Italiens in 1829. This was an Italian opera buffa, entitled, “Il Dilettante;” it was performed for two consecutive seasons with immense success, by Malibran, Zucchi, Donzelli, &c. In 1830 he produced at the Académie de Musique a ballet, “Manon l'Escut,” and, in 1831, at the same theatre, a ballet opera, “La Tentation,” which was performed not only in Paris, but in all parts of Europe—its catching, sprightly, popular, although highly original melodies, being reproduced on every hand-organ then manufactured for the peripatetic musicians of the streets.

In 1832, Hérod having suddenly died in all the flush of his triumph, leaving his score of “Ludovic” imperfect, Halévy undertook the pious duty of finishing and producing it on the stage; and this year he likewise composed “Les Souvenirs de la Fleur,” for the reappearance of the celebrated Martin. In 1835, he produced, at the Académie de Musique, an opera of the highest pretensions, “La Juive,” whose success was such that it was immediately brought out in every capital in Europe. As if to show the versatility of his genius, he next produced, at the Opéra Comique, “L'Eclair,” which has remained ever since one of the brightest gems of that theatre's repertoire. In 1837 it was the turn of the Académie de Musique to enjoy one of his *chef-d'œuvres*. There he produced his grand opera “Guido and Ginevra,” of which one song, “Après la fête,” has become the *cheval de bataille* of every tenor who has since appeared in the musical world. He successively produced works whose titles alone suffice for an eulogy. In 1838, “Les Treize et le Sheriff,” at the Opéra Comique; in 1842, “La Reine de Chypre,” at the Académie; in 1843, “Charles VI.,” at the same theatre. In 1844 he produced the “Guitarrero;” and, in 1846, “Les Mousquetaires de la Reine,” at the Opéra Comique. In 1848, owing to those revolutions without precedent which then perilled the very existence of society, and seemed to render every enjoyment and every solace impossible in Paris, at the earnest prayer of the director of the Opéra Comique, whose theatre had been nearly forsaken, he gave “Le Val d'Andorre,” which was performed 165 evenings, and restored at once, and in spite of every inauspicious circumstance, the vogue and fortunes of that theatre. Last year he was equally successful at the Opéra Comique, with “La Fée aux Roses,” of which a translation is at this moment performed in London. Halévy has long since received the highest rewards his country could confer on him. At the Court of Louis Philippe he enjoyed the highest favour; the unfortunate Duke of Orleans and his noble-minded widow, the Duchess of Orleans, placed him at the head of their chapel. The Conservatoire conferred on him the title of *Professeur de Haute Composition*. He is an officer of the Legion of Honour, and of a number of foreign orders conferred on him by the different Sovereigns who have listened to his compositions, and he enjoys the highest title that can reward exalted merit in France—that of Member of the Institut.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

SIR WILLIAM FEILDEN, BART., OF FENISCOWLES.

This gentleman, who obtained the title of Baronet 26th July, 1846, and sat in Parliament for a long series of years for the borough of Blackburn, descended from a respectable family, settled there full three centuries, and at present possessed of considerable landed property in the county of Lancaster, where the present head of the house, Sir William's nephew, Joseph Feilden, Esq., resides at Wilton.

The deceased Baronet was born 13th March, 1772, and married, 30th March, 1797, Mary Haughton, daughter of the late Edmund Jackson, Esq., member of the House of Assembly at Jamaica, by whom he has left issue four sons and five daughters, the eldest son and heir being the present Sir William Henry Feilden, second Baronet, of Feniscowles. Sir William died on the 17th inst.

SIR GEORGE WILLIAM PRESCOTT, BART., LATE OF THEOBALDS PARK, HERTS.

Sir George was senior representative of the great banking and mercantile family of Prescott, being elder son of the late Sir George Beeston Prescott, Bart., and first cousin to Sir Prescott, Governor of the Bank of England. The title of Baronet was conferred on his grandfather, in 1794.

Sir George married, first, 10th July, 1827, Emily, daughter of Colonel Symes, and became her widow, without issue, 8th January, 1829. He married, secondly, 26th July, 1845, Eliza, youngest daughter of Henry Hillier, Esq., and has left by her a son, the present Sir George Rendlesham Prescott, Bart., an infant of four years old.

The death of Sir George Prescott occurred at Caen, in Normandy, on the 27th April. He had completed his forty-ninth year.

SIR JAMES FLOWER, BART., OF LOBB, COUNTY OF OXFORD.

This gentleman was the only son and heir of the late Alderman Sir Charles Flower, on whom a Baronetcy was conferred December 1, 1809. He succeeded his father in that honour, 15th September, 1834; but, as he leaves no issue, the title becomes extinct. Sir James served as High Sheriff of Norfolk in 1833, was appointed Deputy-Lieutenant of Herefordshire in 1843; and sat in Parliament for Thetford from 1845 to 1847. He was born 14th December, 1794; and married, January 2nd, 1816, Mary-Jane, eldest daughter of Sir Walter Stirling, Bart., of Faskine. Sir Charles had six sisters, five of whom married.

SIR WILLIAM KAY, BART., OF EAST SHEEN, SURREY.



SIR WILLIAM WAS SON OF William Kay, Esq., of Montreal, and succeeded to the baronetcy, according to a limitation in the patent, at the decease of his maternal grand-uncle, Sir Brook Watson. That gentleman was a London merchant, and commissary-general to the army in North America in 1782. In 1784 he was chosen to represent the City of London, and in 1796 filled the civic chair. In 1798 he was appointed commissary-general of England, and in 1803 obtained the baronetcy, with the specific limitation in his grand-nephews, William and Brook Kay. The former was the gentleman whose death we record as having occurred at his residence in Pall Mall, on the 16th inst. Leaving no issue, he is succeeded by his brother, now Sir Brook Kay.

MICHAEL JAMES ROBERT DILLON, EARL OF ROSCOMMON.

THE EARLDOM OF Roscommon, conferred in 1663 on James Lord Kilkenny West, son of the famous Sir Lucas Dillon, of Newtown, Speaker of the Irish House of Commons, and Chief Baron of the Exchequer, became dormant from the period of the death, in 1816, of Patrick, eleventh Earl, to the year 1828, when, after a protracted investigation by the Lords, the dignity was affirmed to Michael James Robert Dillon, as lineal descendant and heir male of the Hon. Patrick Dillon, of Rath, third son of the first Earl. The title was, indeed, an empty honour, not a single acre remaining to it, although, in early times, the Dillons possessed an immense territory, known as Dillon's Country, including the whole of Westmeath and Longford. The claimant thus successful was the nobleman whose death we record. He was posthumous son of Captain Michael Dillon, of the Dublin militia, who was killed by the rebels at the battle of Ross, in 1798. He married, 19th August, 1830, Charlotte, second daughter of the late John Talbot, Esq., and sister of the Earl of Shrewsbury, which lady died without issue, 21st November, 1843.

Wentworth, fourth Earl of Roscommon, was the celebrated poet thus characterised by Dryden:—

Roscommon, whom both Court and camps commend,
True to his Prince, and faithful to his friend;
Roscommon, first in fields of honour known,
First in the peaceful triumphs of the gown.

IRELAND.

LORD GOUGH AT LIMERICK.—The reception of Lord Gough at Limerick, his native city, on Thursday week, was most complimentary. He was met at the railway terminus by the corporation and the citizens, who welcomed the gallant veteran with every demonstration of joy that could be displayed by a vast crowd. The Mayor having presented his Lordship with an address, received a reply, from which we take the following remarkable passage:—“My military career in the East has brought me before the nation as a public man. In that capacity I have been amply recompensed by my Sovereign and my country. The gracious Being who guides as well as guards us has crowned my earnest endeavours with success—ample success—in opening China to the commerce, not only of Great Britain, but of the civilised world, and in adding to our Indian territory one of its finest portions, thereby spreading civilisation, and rescuing a fine, but a warlike people, from anarchy and misrule, and restoring peace to our Eastern possessions. The procession which had been formed then moved towards the city, the band playing “Garryowen,” the bells pealing, and the people at short intervals sending forth hearty cheers. On arriving at the house of Colonel Doyle, Lord Gough briefly addressed the crowd. He thanked them for the kind reception they had given him. “I feel (said he) not only as an Irishman, but also as a Limerick man and a Garryowen man. Here, in the ranks of your Limerick Militia, I first commenced my military career. (Cheers.) I bore arms along with some of your fathers, but I am afraid few of my then comrades are now at this side the grave. Never, gentlemen, have I forgot the lessons which I then received; and chief among those lessons of my youth was an anxious wish to do good to my country and to my fellow-man.” (Cheers.) In the evening a splendid dinner was given to Lord Gough, in the large room at the Philosophical-buildings. About 200 gentlemen sat down. The Mayor presided.

Dr. Cullen, the new Roman Catholic Archbishop of Armagh, was inaugurated into his archiepiscopal jurisdiction, with the usual ceremonies, at the seat of his cathedral see, on Wednesday last.

TENANT-RIGHT.—The tenant-right question is beginning to assume an extensive character, and may be an important one. The movement is spreading in all directions, and meetings are announced to be held in parts of the country where, a short time since, the subject was not dreamt of. In the county of Meath a meeting is announced for the 30th, and several others in the south and west.

THE CLEARANCE SYSTEM.—Evictions continue on a considerable scale in various parts of the south and west. The process of clearing out the old occupiers, and consolidating their farms, is carried on with steady perseverance. Those who can scrape up the means, emigrate; but the greater part endeavour to make out a temporary livelihood in some other way, or go into the workhouses.

CONSECRATION.—On Wednesday the new church of St. Mary, situated in John-street, St. George's-in-the-East, was consecrated by the Bishop of Winchester, in the absence of the Bishop of London, who was unable to perform the solemn ceremony in consequence of illness. There was a crowded and respectable congregation on the interesting occasion. The right rev. prelate, after performing the ceremony, preached an effective discourse from Psalm xcii. 6. The church is an elegantly-built structure, with tower and spire at the east end. The seats are all free, and capable of affording accommodation for about 1000 persons. There are galleries for about 300 children, connected with the schools of the parish. The sacred edifice has been built for the sum of £5000, the munificent contribution of Lord Haddo, who also gave £3000 for its endowment. The Rev. Mr. McCall is the perpetual curate.

CHURCH UNION.—At the recent general meeting of the members of the London Church Union, held at St. Martin's Hall, the following resolutions were agreed to:—1. Resolved—That members of the Metropolitan Church Union may be elected members of this union, by expressing their wish to become so at a single meeting of the committee. 2. That the measure of the Bishop of London, providing that questions of doctrine, arising on appeals heard before the Committee of Privy Council, shall be heard by the Bishops, and that their judgment shall be final, is a most important step towards a better system, and ought, therefore, to receive the support of members of the Church; and that the committee be instructed to prepare a petition to the House of Lords on the subject.

A request having been made to the revenue authorities for permission to mix, as often as it might be found desirable, teas of different sorts lying in the bonded warehouse for exportation as ships' stores, it appeared that, by an existing regulation in the matter, tea is not allowed to be mixed in the bonded warehouses, either for the purpose of home consumption or exportation, and that therefore the request could not be granted.

MONEY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The favourable reaction that occurred in the English funds at the close of last week has been fully maintained. Notwithstanding the active circulation of reports that Lord Normanby was recalled, that Lord Palmerston had resigned, that Russia had declared herself an ally of France, &c., the public preferred waiting to hear both sides of the question to selling their stock. Consols consequently, instead of declining, have advanced from Monday's opening price of 95½ to 96, which, causing some realising, 95½ became a firm quotation. Exchequer Bills continue about 69 71, and India Bonds are 90. Business throughout the week has been nearly confined to speculative transactions, and on Thursday quotations remained unchanged during the day. Prices at the close stood for—Bank Stock, 207½; Three per Cent. Reduced Annuities, 94½; Three per Cent. Consols Annuities, 95½; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent. Annuities, 96½; Long Annuities, to expire Jan., 1860, 84; India Stock, 267½; India Bonds, under £1000, 87 pm.; Consols for Account, 95½; Exchequer Bills, £1000, June, 70 pm.; £500, June, 70 pm.; Small, June, 70 pm.

In the Foreign Market, prices have been generally well maintained during the week, and without any fluctuations of importance. Mexican closes rather flat, notwithstanding a communication from the committee, that the intelligence published in last week's ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS is fully confirmed. Private letters, addressed to the chairman, strongly advocate the immediate adoption of the present offer, asserting that there is no question about its being sanctioned by the Mexican Legislature, and, “with ample security, can, and will, be fulfilled in all its parts.” Peruvian, as the account day approaches, continues to creep up, and Spanish Stock is firm. The closing prices are, for Brazilian Bonds, Small, 87½; Buenos Ayres Bonds, 6 per Cent., Account, 51½; Danish Bonds, 1825, 5 per Cent., 98½; Ditto, Scrip, 8 pm.; Ecuador Bonds, 3½; Grenada Bonds, 1½ per Cent., 16½; Mexican, 5 per Cent., 1846, Account, 31; Ditto, Small, 31½; Peruvian Bonds, Account, 77; Ditto, Deferred, 33½; Portuguese, 4 per Cent., 33½; Russian Bonds, 4½ per Cent., 95½; Ditto, Scrip, 2½ pm.; Spanish, 5 per Cent., 1840, 17½; Dutch, 2½ per Cent., 56½.

Railway Shares are a trifle firmer, but the market is still damped by sales on behalf of parties to whom the Stock has been mortgaged; and the limit exceeded. This occurs when any rise takes place; and as the public are not buyers, the market readily yields. Prices at the close are, for Aberdeen, 2½ dis.; Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Dudley, calls duly paid, or with guarantee, 21½; Bristol and Exeter, 64; Buckinghamshire, 17; Caledonian, 8½; Chester and Holyhead, Pref., 8½; Eastern Counties, 7½; Do., New Pref., 8½; Great Northern, 7; Ditto, Five per Cent., Preference, 10½; Great Western, 12; Ditto, New, 6½; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 80½; Ditto, Guaranteed Five per Cent., 10½; London and N. Western, 103½; Ditto, New Quarters, 11½; Ditto, Fifths, 11½; London and S. Western, New £50, 61; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, 2½; Midland, 33½; Ditto, 50 Shares, 2½; N. British, 7½; Ditto, Pref., 4½; North Staffordshire, 7½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 7½; Scottish Central, 13; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 9½ dis.; Shropshire Union, 2½; South-Eastern, 14; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 13½; Ditto, Newcastle Extension, 8½; Ditto, G.N.E. Preference, 1½; York and North Midland, 16½; Ditto, Preference, 7½; Namur and Liege, 7½; Northern of France, 12½; Orleans and Bordeaux, 2½; Paris and Strasbourg, 5½.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—Notwithstanding that the arrivals of English wheat up to our market, this week have been small, the demand for all kinds has ruled heavy, at a decline in the quotations of from 1s to 2s per quarter. Foreign wheats have moved off slowly, at 1s per quarter less money. The sale for barley has been rather active, and the currencies have had an upward tendency. Malt has sold freely, at very full prices. In oats very few transactions have taken place. Both beans and peas, as well as Indian corn, have sold at extreme figures. Flour dull, but not lower.

English Wheat.—Essex and Kent, red, 37s to 42s; ditto, white, 40s to 48s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 37s to 40s; ditto, white, 40s to 42s; rye, 20s to 22s; grinding barley, 19s to 21s; distilling ditto, 23s to 25s; malted ditto, 26s to 27s; Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 46s to 48s; brown ditto, 43s to 45s; Kingston and Ware, 48s to 52s; Chevalier, 53s to 54s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, 15s to 18s; potato ditto, 17s to 20s; Youghal and Cork, black, 14s to 16s; ditto, white, 15s to 18s; tick beans, new, 24s to 26s; ditto, old, 24s to 26s; grey peas, 23s to 25s; mangel, 24s to 26s; white, 23s to 24s; boilers, 25s to 27s per quarter. Town-made flour, 32s to 37s; Suffolk, 27s to 32s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 27s to 32s per 280 lbs.—**Foreign:** Danzig red wheat, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; barley, —s to —s; oats, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s, per quarter. Flour, American, 20s to 23s per barrel; Canada, 20s to 23s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—Canary seed has again advanced fully 5s per quarter. Tares, clover seed, and linseed are quite as dear as last week.

Linseed.—English, sowing, 54s to 56s; Baltic, crushing, 40s to 42s; Mediterranean, 38s to 40s; Hempseed, 33s to 36s per quarter; Coriander, 16s to 25s per cwt. Brown Mustard-seed, 8s to 11s; white ditto, 6s to 8s 6d. Tares, 3s 6d to 4s 6d per bushel. English Rape-seed, new, 23s to 23s 6d per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £9 0s to £10 0s; ditto, foreign, £8 0s to £7 10s per 1000; Rape-seed cakes, £4 0s to £4 5s per ton. Canary, 80s to 90s per quarter. English Clover-seed, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, up to —s. Foreign, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheat bread in the metropolis are from 6½d to 7d; of household do, 4½d to 6d per 4½ loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 29s 7d; barley, 22s 5d; oats, 15s 4d; rye, 9½s 7d; beans, 35s 6d; peas, 24s 1½d.

8½ Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 33s 0d; barley, 22s 4d; oats, 15s 1d; rye, 20s 9½d; beans, 34s 3d; peas, 25s 1d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 1s 0d; barley, 1s 0d; oats, 1s 0d; rye, 1s 0d; beans, 1s 0d; peas, 1s 0d.

Tea.—Public sales of 6270 packages have been held this week. 3900 sold at a decline in the value of the Congou of from 2s to 3d per lb. Old Congou may be had at 8½d; and new, 9d per lb. The market is well supplied, and the general demand is heavy.

Sugar.—Only a moderate business has been doing in raw sugars; in prices, however, no material change has taken place. Refined goods are in fair request. Brown lumps, 49s 6½d; and good to fair grocery, 49s to 51s per cwt.

Coffee.—Good and native Ceylon are still selling heavily, at 40s to 40s 6d per cwt. In the value of other kinds of coffee we have no change to report.

Rice.—The market is flat, and last week's prices are with difficulty supported. **Provisions.**—Several large parcels of Dutch butter being on sale, the demand for that article is heavy, and prices have given way 2s to 3s per cwt. Fine Friesland is selling at 64s to 66s; and inferior and other qualities, 48s per cwt and upwards. Old Irish butter is quiet, at 58s to 72s per cwt, according to quality. Arrivals of new continue small. A few parcels of fine new Waterbury have sold at 81s; Limerick, 70s to 72s; and fourth Corks, 64s per cwt. For forward delivery, we have scarcely any transactions to notice. English butter is very dull in sale, at 1s to 2s per lb less money. Fine weekly Dorset, 7s to 7s 8d; inferior and mid-dling, 6s to 6s 6d; fine Devon, 6s to 7s per cwt; fresh, 7s to 10s per dozen lbs. Prime Irish butter is rather dearer. Sales of Waterbury, landed, have taken place, at 50s to 51s; and heavy, 48s to 49s per cwt. Most other kinds of provisions support last week's prices.

Tallow.—P. Y. C. on the spot continues steady, at 36s 9d to 37s per cwt. The nearest price for delivery during the last three months is 48s 3d. Town tallow, 35s 6d to 36s per cwt., net cash; rough fat, 2s per 8 lbs.

Oils.—The market is flat, but we have no material change to notice in prices. **Hay and Straw.**—Meadow hay, £2 8s to £3 10s; clover ditto, £3 0s to £4 10s; and tallow, £1 1s to £1 8s per load.

Coals.—Brown's, 12s; Braddell's, 15s 3d; Lambton, 15s 9d; Haswell, 16s 6d; Tees, 16s 3d; Hartley, 16s 6d; and Denison, 14s per ton.

Wool.—Although the stock of brand is very large, and supplies are daily coming to hand, holders, in the absence of any demand, refuse to accept lower prices. Fine Jamaica rum moves off freely; but other qualities are rather lower. No change in corn spirits. **Hops.**—There is more business doing in most kinds of hops, and prices are well supported in every instance.

Wool.—The public sales have passed off extremely well. About 9000 bales have come to hand, yet the private contract demand continues steady, at full prices. The next auctions will commence on June 20.

Potatoes.—Selected qualities are now worth 120s to 140s per ton. Other kinds command quite as much money as of late.

Smoked Goods.—Our market has ruled very dull this week, and prices have not been supported. Smoked ham, 2s 4d to 3s 6d; mutton, 2s 8d to 3s 10d; lamb, 4s 0d to 5s 4d; veal, 2s 10s to 3s 4d; and pork, 3s 2d to 4s 0d per 8 lb, to sink the offals.

Newgate and Leadhall.—The supplies of meat having exceeded the wants of the buyers, prices have given way quite 2d per 8 lb.

Beef.—From 10d to 13s 6d; mutton, 2s 2d to 3s 6d; lamb, 4s 0d to 5s 0d; veal, 2s 8d to 3s 4d; and pork, 2s 10d to 4s 0d per 8 lb, by the carcass. **ROBERT HERBERT.**

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, MAY 17.

WHITEHALL, MAY 15.

The Queen has been pleased to constitute and appoint the Right Honourable Robert Montgomery Lord Belhaven to be her Majesty's High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Rev Richard Dawes, M.A., to the Deanery of the Cathedral Church of Hereford, void by the death of Dr John Merewether, late Dean thereof.

WAR-OFFICE, MAY 17.

5th Dragoon Guards: R T Godman to be Cornet, vice Halford.

10th Light Dragoons: J E Severne to be Cornet, vice Clements. 14th: H T Clements to be Cornet, vice Smith. 15th: Cornet J E Vivian to be Lieutenant, vice Clancy; G B Price to be Cornet, vice Vivian.

1st Foot: H A Williams to be Ensign, vice Draper. 4th: Lieut J M Andrews to be Capt, vice Fauson; Ensign E Y Cocks to be Lieut, vice M Andrews; H E Forster to be Ensign, vice Knott; P W Eton to be Ensign, vice Cocks. 10th: G C Bartholomew to be Ensign, vice White, 12th: M C Saunders to be Ensign, vice Robinson. 15th: R B Moore to be Ensign, vice Cowper. 28th: Capt P Huey to be Captain, vice Gorle; Ensign T H L Phillips to be Ensign, vice Hally-burton. 29th: Lieut W F Stehelin to be Captain, vice Handfield; Ensign E H Pasko to be Lieutenant, vice Stehelin. 30th: Lieut F A Edwards to be Captain, vice Lowry; Ensign C M Green to be Lieutenant, vice Edwards. 31st: K B Stuart to be Ensign, vice Peffer. 34th: A W Boyes to be Ensign, vice Perasse; J A Holder to be Ensign, vice O'Hea. 35th: Capt E H Hutchinson to be Major, vice Browne; Lieut E B Cooke to be Captain, vice Hutchinson; Ensign H E Moore to be Lieutenant, vice Cooke. 40th: Capt J T Gorle to be Captain, vice Huey. 41st: H Eccles to be Ensign, vice Balguy. 47th: P E Drew to be Ensign, vice Stevenson. 48th: C P Noel to be Ensign, vice Tritton. 49th: E W Kent to be Ensign, vice Shirely. 50th: F G N Clarke to be Ensign, vice Kilmagill; W G Dashiwood to be Ensign, vice Shirely. 53d: Lieut J K Humphrey to be Lieut, vice Piercy. 56th: Lieut G L G Gordon is allowed to retire from the Service by the sale of his Commissions. 59th: Ensign J G Chapman to be Lieutenant, vice Wade; T L Bell Hamney to be Ensign, vice Kerr. 68th: Ensign R M Halyburton to be Ensign, vice Phipps. 72nd: W D O Hay to be Ensign, vice Anderson. 73rd: A A Aitchison to be Ensign, vice Walsh. 78th: S V H Munro to be Ensign, vice Rocks. 82d: T E Green to be Ensign, vice Collings. 84th: P Chute to be Ensign, vice Pope. 92d: Ensign J W Anderson to be Lieut, vice Collin Campbell; H H Thorold to be Ensign, vice Macdonald. 97th: R H Bell to be Ensign, vice Phipps.

Cape Mounted Riflemen: Brevet Lieut-Col G T C Napier to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Armstrong; Capt C H Somerset to be Major, vice Napier.

St Helena Regiment: Capt T Faunce to be Major, vice Woolland.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS-LIEUTENANT.

BERKSHIRE.—Hungerford Troop of Yeomanry Cavalry: Cornet C Coape to be Second Lieut. WARWICKSHIRE.—Warwickshire Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry: A E Whieldon to be Cornet, vice Okeover.

TUESDAY, MAY 21.

FOREIGN OFFICE, MAY 18.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. Ferdinand Schott, as Consul at Gibraltar, for his Majesty the King of Prussia.

The Queen has also been pleased to approve of Mr. Edward Wright as Consul at Dublin for the Republic of Peru.

MAY 21.—The Queen has been most graciously pleased to appoint Arthur T. Lynn, Esq., to be her Majesty's Consul at Galveston, in the United States of North America.

WAR-OFFICE, MAY 21.

6th Dragoon Guards: Brevet Col G Sheen to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet Colonel J Jackson; Brevet Lieut-Col D Hay to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Sheen; Brevet Major H R Jones to be Major, vice Hay; Lieut R J Morton to be Captain, vice Jones; Cornet T C N Norbury to be Lieutenant, vice Morton. 7th: Cornet W W Lamb to be Lieutenant, vice De la Cherois.

10th Light Dragoons: Surgeon A H Cowen to be Surgeon, vice Lawson.

5th Foot: Major P M N Guy to be Lieut-Colonel, vice Johnson; Captain W C Kennedy to be Major, vice Guy; Lieut T Bolew to be Captain, vice Kennedy; Second Lieut J Flood to be First Lieut, vice Bolew. 7th: Lieut W D Shipley to be Lieut, vice Wallace. 21st: Second Lieut T F Hobbs to be First Lieut, vice Lewin. 2nd: Second Lieut H M Dare to be First Lieut, vice Brady. 3rd: Lieut W E Wallace to be Lieut, vice Hinchiff. 35th: Ensign W T Cockburn to be Ensign, vice Adderley. 52nd: Brevet-Col G Gawler to be Lieut-Colonel, vice R French; Major H S Davis to be Lieut-Colonel, vice Gawler; Captain G Campbell to be Major, vice Davis; Lieut M Du Pre Strouge to be Captain, vice Campbell; Ensign C P Blathwayt to be Lieutenant, vice Strouge; Ensign P R S Marquis of Hastings to be Ensign, vice Blathwayt. Lieut Ensign Adjutant F M Hamney has been permitted to resign his Commission as Adjutant only. 60th: Surg T Alexander to be Surgeon, vice Cowen. 64th: Lieut C H Hinchiff to be Lieutenant, vice Shipley. 67th: Major T J Adair to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Orange; Captain S H Murray to be Major, vice Adair; Lieut F R Taylor to be Captain, vice Murray. 79th: Ensign H H

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from the intensity of their mineralisation and the energy of their ac-
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among the mineral waters of Germany.

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analysed by the celebrated Professor Liebig. Notwithstanding the
differences which exist between them, they may be considered as the
same medicament diversely modified. Their mineral principles re-
main the same, with no other difference than their quantities and pro-
portions. This affords to the physicians the highly valuable ad-
vantage of applying to each individual case the peculiar water best
adapted to it, and of modifying the treatment according to the course
and progress of the complaint.

The internal use of these waters is of constant efficacy, above all
when drunk at their source, for then the revivifying air of the moun-
tains, the diversion of mind by the moving scene, and the abstraction
from the cares of the world, concur in assisting the action of the me-
dicinal beverage.

The waters of Homburg are stimulant, tonic, alterative, and aper-
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disordered state of the stomach and other intestines, by giving a pecu-
liar stimulus to these organs when necessary to excite the functional
circulation, to assist the secretory process, and to regulate nutri-
tion and assimilation. Their great success has been recognised in
enlargements of the liver, in affections of the spleen, in hypochondria,
jaundice, the hemorrhoids, and obstinate constipation. In gout and
many other diseases derived from derangement of the digestive functions, most
happy results are derived from the use of these waters.

During the eight years which have elapsed since these springs first
obtained their merited celebrity, the city of Homburg has greatly im-
proved. A new town has grown up by the side of the old, and new
hotels and private houses afford to visitors all the comforts required
by invalids, and luxuries to be found at the most favourite watering-
places.

The forests, which surround Homburg like a rich zone, are pierced
with rides and drives by which the residents at the Baths may, with
ease and pleasure, visit the Feldberg, the Rock of Elisabeth, Luther's
Oaks, and all the picturesque sites of the Taunus.

The Directors of this grand Establishment have constructed a mag-
nificent Casino, which—by the beauty of its architecture, the excel-
lence of its distribution, and the richness of its decorations—surpasses
any building hitherto erected at any point on the banks of the Rhine.
It contains splendid saloons for balls and concerts; rooms for the
amateur of the game of billiards; a Billiard Room; a Cabinet for
reading, in which are most of the German, French, English, Russian,
Belgian, and Dutch languages; a Coffee-room; a Divan for smoking,
opening on to a fine terrace laid with asphalt, and a grand Dining-
room with a table d'hôte, served à la Française, twice a day, viz. at
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and in the evening in the grand Ball-room.

Concerts, Balls, and Fêtes of every description succeed each other
without interruption.
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as delightful as possible to its visitors, and to this end have rented
about 50,000 acres of forest lands and plains, all abounding in game
of every description, as well as a reserve Park for the Grandes Chasses
at the close of the winter season. The Casino of Homburg is the only
one of the kind that has enjoyed the privilege of the privilege of
remaining open all the year; and the continuation of its tables for
balls, its concerts, and its hunting parties throughout the winter
season, make it attract a numerous and select society from every
quarter of Europe, and there is now a great number of strangers of
all nations there.

The Journey from London to Homburg, passing through Brussels,
Cologne, Metz, and Frankfurt, is performed in 30 hours. The distance
from Frankfurt to Homburg is got over in one hour and a half.
Mail Coaches and Omnibuses run between these places every hour.

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NO. 80.—SILVER EWERS, WITH SALVERS, REPRESENTING THE TRIUMPHS OF DORIA.—17TH CENTURY.

EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT AND MEDÆVAL ART.

(Concluded from page 292.)

The Illustrations this week consist of two Ewers, portion of the magnificent silver plate belonging to the Right Hon. Lord de Mauley; a remarkably fine Bronze Vase, of Greek workmanship, also belonging to his Lordship; and a fragment of a Greek Vase, of most beautiful design, the property of T. R. Auldjo, Esq.

The Ewers represented in our Illustration are two of three which, together with three Salvers also exhibited at the Exhibition of Mediæval Art, were purchased by Lord de Mauley, at Genoa, of the Lomellini family, a branch of the Dorias, the deeds of one of whose renowned ancestors, Andrew Doria, the bas-reliefs and emblems on the plate have usually been considered to portray. These Ewers as our Illustrations show, are of extremely fine form, the figures being modelled with the utmost precision and effect. On the larger of the two ewers, the subjects represent a camp, with figures apparently hastening to inform a General of the success of a naval expedition which is sculptured on the other side. The neck, stand, and handle are of striking and picturesque design. The bas-relief on the smaller ewer represents a group of tritons fighting, and sea-monsters carrying away nerinæ, modelled with infinite tact. The base, neck, and handle of this ewer are extremely elaborate, and full of beautiful detail, wrought in the most spirited manner. We should observe that, of the three ewers at the Exhibition, two are of this smaller size, exactly corresponding with each other in detail. The salvers are of exquisite workmanship: the large one, corresponding to the largest ewer, has a border composed of multitudes of figures most artistically embossed and chased. The subjects consist of ships lying in harbour, sailors and soldiers being summoned to man them; naval fights and victories; and victorious ships returning in triumph, towing conquered galleys; and the presentation of the admiral to the King. This last group is supposed to represent the great Genoese Admiral, Andrew Doria, before the Emperor Charles V., by whom he was made Prince of Malù, and invested with the order of the Golden Fleece. The borders of the smaller salvers comprise figures of tritons fighting nerinæ—assimilating the smaller ewers—all exquisitely chased. These beautiful works have been usually attributed to Cellini, and are, as before stated, considered to represent the triumphs of Andrew Doria over the Turks; but we ourselves incline to the opinion that they illustrate the triumphs of the Doria family generally, as

the vanquished galleys on the large salver bear the flag of St. Mark, pointing to the victories of the Dorias over the Venetians, at an earlier period of history than that at which Andrew Doria flourished.

The large Bronze Vase is of very fine Greek work. It was found in an excavation at Ruvo, near Bari, in Lower Italy; and, although in our representation it is given of small size, it is really of very large dimensions. The handles are grotesque termini, and the ornamental work is most beautifully executed. Our representation, we should observe, is strictly geometrical.

The beautiful vase of which the fragment represented is a portion, was found at Pompeii, in 1833, in the House of the Faun. The shape of the vase is elegant; the handle and lip are of exquisite form; the taste and execution of the ornamental work, of the purest style and highest art. The substance or ground of the vase is a glass of deep transparent sapphire blue; on which, in opaque white glass, is cut, in the manner of a cameo, foliage of the vine and ivy, interspersed with birds. It is similar in execution to the famous Portland Vase. The handle, neck, and other parts of the blue glass which are exposed, bear marks of the tool, as well as the opaque portion. Pliny says, that the glass-work was partly blown, partly cast, and often turned. The most remarkable examples were cut by the engravers of cameos, sometimes in great relief, giving great brilliancy and sharpness to their work. In this vase the white and blue appear to have been cast together, and the white cut away by the artist.

It was found broken, and parts of it fell into different hands; but by arrangement between the possessors of the two largest portions they were united, for the purpose of obtaining the design, which, by permission of Mr. Auldjo, we have copied from a drawing in his possession, and represent by the side of the fragment.

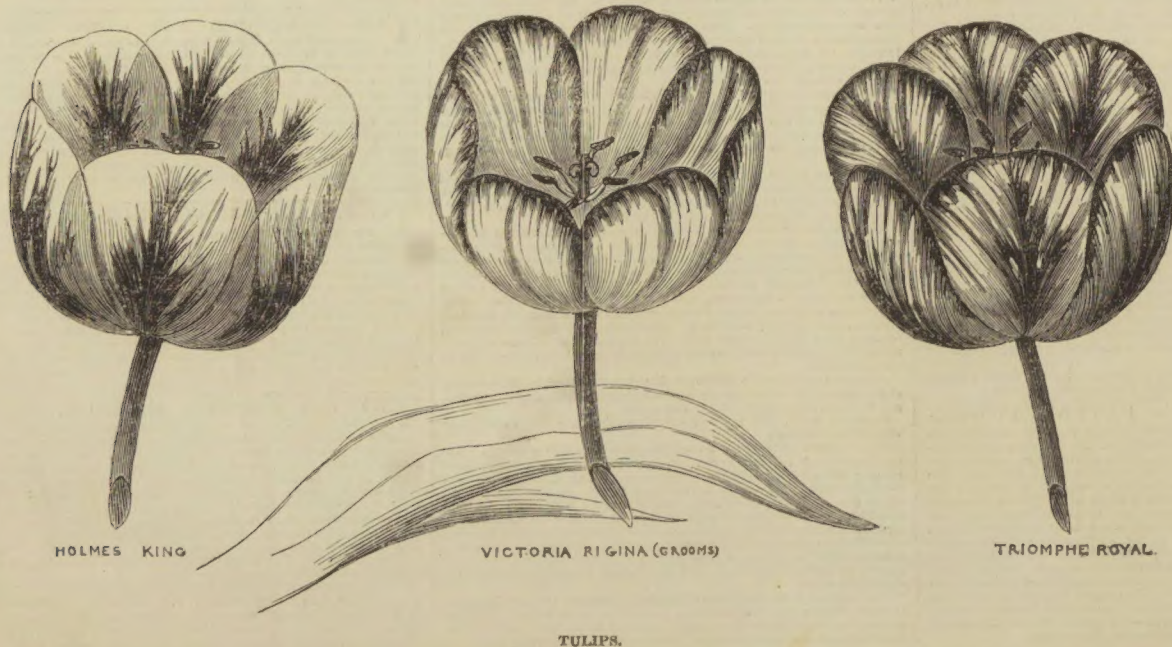
The House of the Faun appears to have belonged to some wealthy lover of the fine arts, as his house was stored with objects of great value, particularly the splendid mosaic of the Battle between Alexander and Darius, and other costly mosaics, bronzes, sculptures, and paintings. This glass vase had, no doubt, been procured from Greece, and was an object of great value and interest in his collection.

THE HIPPOPOTAMUS.—The *Ripon* steamer, we learn from anticipatory advices, which sailed for Southampton from Alexandria on the 9th inst., with the Indian Mail, has on board, for the London Zoological Society, a hippopotamus, which has been waiting in Cairo for the hot season; and a collection of animals and birds, among which are an ibex from Mount Sinai, a lion, a ghepard, two lynxes, an ichneumon, some civet cats, and a variety of serpents, lizards, and desert rats. A young giraffe was also to have formed part of the collection, but it was unfortunately drowned in the canal after reaching Alexandria. The hippopotamus, being only 18 months old, is comparatively small, and lives exclusively on milk, its daily consumption being about 80 pints, for the furnishing of which several cows are kept on board. It is very tame, and allows itself to be freely handled by its Arab attendant, whom it follows and answers to the name of Ghebbaych, an island on the Blue Nile, near the seventh cataract, between Senaar and Fozzogh, where it was caught. It is a male specimen; and Abbas Pasha, the Viceroy of Egypt, has issued orders to procure a female, which is expected to arrive at Alexandria after the rise of the Nile, in about three months' time, and will also be sent to England. Preparations for the conveyance of the hippopotamus had been made at Southampton, on board the *Ripon*, with a convenient iron tank, holding about 400 gallons of fresh water, which it will require to be renewed every other day to bathe in. This is the first hippopotamus that has been taken to Europe alive, and it is to be hoped that it will reach England in safety.

TULIPS.

In our Journal of last week we briefly noticed the splendid Show of Tulips at Mr. Groom's, on Thursday, at Clapham Rise. We now engrave three of the several varieties.

The three principal divisions into which the Tulip is divided, are the *Rose*, which contains flowers having white grounds, with rose or cherry marks; the *Bybloemen*, containing all the purple and brown shades on white grounds; and the *Bizard*, which includes all the yellow grounds with marks of any description of colour. The tulip should possess a good shape, which should be, when fully expanded, half of an oblate spheroid; the stalk being inserted in the pole, which should be a little depressed, so as to give the flower what is termed a good shoulder, and cause it to retain a regular figure during all its stages. The distribution of the colour should be either what is called the feather (a sharp edging, resembling the feather part of a quill) round the petal, commencing a short distance from the base, and continuing all round the same level on the other side; all the petals should be marked alike as nearly as possible, and level on the top. Next to the feather in estimation comes the flamed flower, which should have, besides the feather, a



TULIPS.



NO. 623.—FRAGMENT OF GREEK VASE, AND RESTORATION.



NO. 125.—BRONZE VASE, FOUND NEAR BARI.

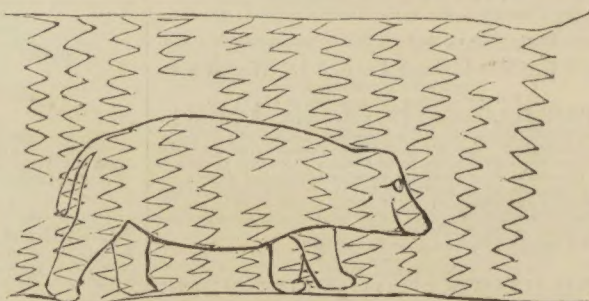
rich beam up the rib of each petal, branching off on either side, and meeting the feather. At the same time there should be sufficient ground colour preserved between the flame to display the latter to the greatest advantage. There is also a tulip much admired about London, which is the flame without the feather. The specimens engraved are—The flame, only, "Holme's King;" the feather, "Victoria Regina;" the flame, "Triomphe Royale."

HIPPOPOTAMUS FOR THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

24, Lincoln's Inn-fields, May 21, 1850.

The Hippopotamus, which is now a passenger to this country from Egypt, was an object of great interest to travellers at Cairo a few months since. I saw it there in February, amongst numerous other living and dead curiosities, under the



HIPPOPOTAMUS—SECOND CAVE, BENI HASSAN.

keeping of Dr. Abbott. The *Times* of to-day, in a description of the habits and the ancient notices of this animal, alludes to a drawing of the Hippopotamus in one of the tombs at Beni Hassan, a place some hundred miles up the Nile, famed for its curious fresco paintings. As this is, I believe, the only sketch of the animal handed down to us by the ancient Egyptians, I have made a copy for you of an exact drawing which I took on the spot. It is a remarkable fact, that there is found, I believe, no single drawing of the camel in any of the ancient painted tombs on the Nile; and this is the more inexplicable as the camel is alluded to in the Scriptures as an Egyptian animal; and almost every beast, bird, and fish, as well as insects and reptiles, may be found represented in one or another of the countless excavations in the country. In the sketch above alluded to I saw no traces of the large tusks mentioned in the *Times*.

Your obedient servant, JOHN MACGREGOR.

P.S.—I observed that, as an invariable rule, animals drawn singly in the Egyptian tombs, temples, &c., have their faces turned to the right hand; the contrary direction to that in which an inferior artist in modern times is inclined to direct the head.

(In our next Number we hope to engrave the above Hippopotamus, expected to arrive at Southampton early in the week.)

ENGLISH "SPECIMENS" FOR THE PACHA OF EGYPT.—Among the "passengers" by the *Indus*, which left Southampton on Monday, for Alexandria, with the Indian mail, were twelve horses, eight ponies, five dogs, about twenty pheasants, four swans, half-a-dozen rabbits, and as many barn-door fowls, all of which were purchased in this country, at an enormous expense, for the Pacha of Egypt. The whole of the United Kingdom has been ransacked to get the choicest specimens of the various animals which the Pacha required. A number of persons went out to Egypt in the *Indus* to take charge of the animals and birds during the voyage. The horses were of the race-horse breed. One of them, a very fine animal, cost eight hundred guineas. The ponies were Shetland, and were beautiful little creatures. They were remarkable for their diminutive size, and their resemblance one to another in height, colour, &c. The swans were black, and noble-looking birds. The pheasants were great curiosities, on account of the variety and beauty of their plumage. The rabbits were high-bred, and had all the points most esteemed by fanciers. The male domestic fowls were as fine specimens of the British chancier as were ever seen. The greatest curiosities, however, in the whole collection were two bulldogs. They were thorough bred, and so fierce and ugly that scores of persons who went to look at them recoiled for a moment with surprise and fear. The bulldogs were fastened to the deck with massive chains; but one of them broke his chain easily, and killed some poultry in a hen-coop before he could be secured. Two tigers would scarcely be more dangerous to encounter.